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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,066—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 11, 1900.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	13th Oct.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	10th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR	6247	T. Leigh	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wilmer	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,164	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 152.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Oct., 1900

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 11th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 25th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,203	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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LECTURE CLASSES on Enamelling and drawing will be OPENED at this Institute on TUESDAY, the 30th October, 1900. For particulars apply to the Principal.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

RE-ESTATE OF RAHIMBHOY HAJI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client BAI JAINABAI widow of the said RAHIMBHOY HAJI deceased, and mother and guardian of his infant son GOOLAM, HOOSEIN RAHIMBHOY, is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the glass ware and other stock-in-trade now lying in the shop and two warehouses of the said deceased at Chuckla. The property is on view to bona-fide purchasers. Sealed tenders will be received by the Undersigned at their Office No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, up to 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, next, the 13th instant, each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Currency Notes which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The vendor does not bind herself to accept the highest or any other tender.

NOTICE is also hereby given that our said client is PREPARED TO PAY off all CLAIMS against the Estate of the said deceased on production of proper proof in respect of the same at our said office. Persons owing debts to the said deceased are required to pay the same to our said client and not to HAJIBHOY SHIVJEE or any one else.—Dated, this 10th day of October, 1900.

ARDESHIR HORMASJEE DINSHAW and Co.
Attorneys for JAINABAI, widow of RAHIMBHOY HAJI, deceased and mother and guardian of his infant son GOOLAM HOOSEIN RAHIMBHOY.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
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NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of BAI DINBAI widow of Mr. NASSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PETIT.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1865 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed BAI DINBAI NASSERWANJEE PETIT late of Bombay Parsi deceased who died at Bombay on the 2nd day of September 1898 and probate of whose will having effect throughout the province of Bombay was on the 3rd day of May 1899 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI AWABAI FRAMJEE PETIT of Bombay the sole executrix in the said will named are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said executrix at their office No. 101, Mendow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the undersigned at their said office on or before the 10th day of November 1900 as after that date the said BAI AWABAI FRAMJEE PETIT as such executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in her hands according to the directions in the said will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said executrix shall then have had notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executrix.

Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

TO LET.—Mr. TATA'S NEW BUILDINGS on the APOLLO RECLAMATION. The following 5 SUITES of ROOMS are still available:—

In REAY HOUSE (next to Mr. Tata's Hotel)—

		Rent Rs.
Ground Floor Rear Block	No. 2	90
Second do.	No. 6	110
Third do.	No. 7	115

In SANDHURST HOUSE (to the South of Reay House)—

Second Floor Rear Block	No. 6	110
Third do.	No. 7	115

Apply to Mr. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 0-49m., 0-48s. Low water, 6-34m., 6-35s. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,896, the daily average being 162. The total of new patients was 754.

A LECTURE.—Mr. S. K. Nair of Travancore will deliver a lecture this evening, at 6 p.m., in the Novelty Theatre, on "Japan and India: A Comparison and a Contrast." Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar will preside. Admission free. All are invited to attend.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The students of St. Mary's College, present and past, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-45 o'clock:—

March.....Under the Double Eagle.....Wagner
Overture.....Lustspiel.....Keler Bela
Valse.....Venetia.....Lowthian
Selection.....Babylonia.....Williams
Gavotte.....Die schone Rsiterin.....Rixner
Potpourri.....Favourite Marches.....Gartner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—The Bombay detective police arrested on Tuesday evening, at Marwadi Bazaar, one Salim Abdoola, a Sidee, with a silver-box, containing diamond and pearl jewellery, of the value of Rs. 2,000, in his possession. The Sidee was attempting to dispose of the property, when he was detected and taken in custody. The accused's explanation is that he has found the property in a jungle. It is, however, believed that he has stolen the jewellery from Hyderabad (Deccan) and come down to Bombay to dispose it of. The police authorities at Hyderabad have been communicated with.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Sakinabai, aged nineteen years, wife of a Mahomedan milkhand, who resided at Ripon Road. On Tuesday morning the deceased was preparing tea in the kitchen and as she was taking the chatti of boiling water off the fire-place, one end of her sari caught fire and immediately her clothes were in flames. She screamed out for help and neighbours appearing on the scene extinguished the fire, but not before she had been extensively burnt over her face and body. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A NUISANCE IN THE FORT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Superintendent Saunderson charged Mrs. Binge with improper behaviour on the public road. The accused stated that she was on friendly terms with a soldier in Colaba. She resided at Girgaum, and was going on Tuesday night to Colaba to see her "pal." When near the Bombay Club two men came up to her, and asked her what she had in her hand, from their uniform they appeared to belong to the Norfolk Regiment. She denied having behaved improperly and asked for time to ascertain the names of the two men who had met her night and to call them as her witnesses. The magistrate granted an adjournment till the 12th instant.

PROTRACTED ILLNESS LEADS TO SUICIDE—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Bellasis Road, regarding the death of Mathoo Mahomed, a tinman, aged about forty years. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the last four months. Lately his fever increased and for the last six days he had been delirious and used to run away from the house frequently. On Sunday last his wife went out to Null Bazaar, leaving him alone in the house, when she returned shortly afterwards, she found the deceased had disappeared. She searched for him, but failed to find him. On Tuesday afternoon, his body was found floating on the surface of the water in the Mustan Tank. The police had the body removed, which bore no marks of violence. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at DeSouza Street, Mandvie, regarding the death of Harkibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years, the wife of a gunny bag sewer. The deceased's husband has been ailing with diarrhœa since some months past, and was unable to attend to his work. Four or five days ago, the deceased wanted to go to Nasik to perform some religious ceremony, but her husband would not allow her to leave the house as he was ill. On Monday last, she strayed away from the house and was brought back by the railway police. Since then she was sullen and would not take her food. On Tuesday evening about eight o'clock she served her husband and his brother, who has recently arrived from his native place, with food. She then went downstairs and jumped into a well close by the house. The police dragged the well and recovered the body, life being extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY RAILWAY WAGGONS.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Dadar Junction of the G. I. P. Railway, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Panchoo, aged about twenty-five years, a porter employed between the Carnac Bunder and Dadur station. About midnight, on Monday last, the deceased and a number of other labourers were shunting waggons at the Dadur Junction. There were five waggons standing on No. 1 line on low level and these were pushed by an engine further along the line. It had been found necessary to couple a brakevan which was standing in front and the deceased got on to the brake of the waggon nearest to the brake-van for that purpose. The waggons, however, collided with the brake which they wanted to couple, with some violence, and it went further on. The deceased got off the brake of the waggon and was running in front of it when he accidentally tripped and fell on the rail and three of the waggons passed over him. His left arm was almost severed at the shoulder, and he received several abrasions on the body. He died shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	3	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	15	3	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	1	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	17
Total	23	11	131
Total plague deaths to date	79,057	63,209	
Same date last year	32	17	150
Cholera	3	0	

PLAGUE AT POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 8th to 9th instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sadashiv	18	13
Ganj	9	4
Budhwar	3	3
Shukurwar	10	10
Bhavani	20	11
Kotha	3	2
Nana	20	18
Narayan	3	3
Ganesh	2	2
Vetal	8	7
Mangalwar	4	2
Somwar	4	4
Raviwar	16	12
Shanvar	6	3
Ghorpore	1	0
Bhamburda	1	0
Unknown	1	1
	123	95

The total mortality was 104.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.

13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th October, 1900.

Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Oct.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the monthly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, there were present:—Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, Chairman, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. G. Lund and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A.G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N.N. Katrak, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

AN APPLICATION FROM LONDON.

The Committee considered a letter, dated London, 13th September last, from Mr. R. E. Ellis, M.Inst. C.E, who offers his services as consulting engineer to the Municipality in London. In his letter Mr. Ellis said that for nine years he was with the Madras Municipality as their chief engineer, and for one year he acted as sanitary engineer to the Government of Madras. As he had taken so me consulting work in England, he desired that similar work in connection with the Bombay Municipality might be entrusted to him.

The letter was referral to the Commissioner for disposal.

STONE-WARE PIPES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated:—

I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that at the latter end of August, I called for tenders for the supply of 4,000 r. ft. of 12" and 46,000 r. ft. of 9" stone-ware pipes which are required for the construction of pipe sewers in the Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sectional Sewerage District and the Parel Sectional Sewerage District. In response to this invitation for tenders I received quotations from three firms, viz., (1) Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, on behalf of Doulton & Co., (2) Messrs. Marsland, Sibley & Co., on behalf of the Reservoir Pipe Co., Overseal; and (3) Messrs. Garlick & Co., on behalf of Messrs. Burn & Co., Jubbulpore. The latter firm were not competent to tender, because it was a stipulation in the specification that the pipes should be English stoneware. On receiving the tenders I found that the rates quoted by Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas on behalf of Messrs. Doulton & Co. were much higher than we have previously paid, viz., Rs. 1-11-6 per r. ft. of 12" pipes and Rs. 1-1-6 per r. ft. of 9" pipes. The rates quoted by Messrs. Marsland, Sibley and Co., on behalf of the Reservoir Company, were lower than those in the above tender, viz., Rs. 1-9-0 per r. ft. of 12" pipes and Rs. 0-14-0 per r. ft. of 9" pipes; but this is the first time that a tender has been received on behalf of the Reservoir Company, and I was unable to obtain any satisfactory information as to whether these pipes were stoneware and suitable for our purposes. The firm representing the Company telegraphed to England to obtain an opinion on the pipes from Mr. Santo Crimp, but have failed to satisfy my requirements. As regards the quotation submitted by Messrs. Garlick and Co. for country-made pipes, the rates are slightly lower (viz., Rs. 1-7-3 and 0-13-0, respectively) than those quoted by Messrs. Marsland, Sibley and Co., but I have disapproved of this firm's pipes on the ground that their quality is very variable and rarely has been found to come up to our standard of efficiency. On consideration of the whole matter, and as the Special Drainage Engineer informed me that he had sufficient pipes in stock to carry on the works for a couple of months, I decided to put myself in communication with Mr. Santo Crimp, and to ask him to obtain for me quotations from the leading English stoneware pipe manufacturers, and to that end I have forwarded to him the necessary specification, requesting him to telegraph to me what his charges would be for undertaking this work for us. I have now received a cable from Mr. Santo Crimp to the effect that his fee will be 25 guineas, or say Rs. 400 at the current rate of exchange. The total value of the supply will probably be about Rs. 50,000, and under the circumstances I consider the fee asked for by Mr. Santo Crimp to be very moderate. I, therefore, request that the Standing Committee will be good enough to sanction my requesting Mr. Santo Crimp to arrange for the supply of these pipes, and to charge the cost of his fee and any out-of-pocket expenses, such as advertising in England, &c., to the contingencies for the Fergusson Road and Parel Sewerage Works."

The Committee decided to purchase half the quantity of pipes required from Messrs. Marsland Sibley and Co., and the other half to be arranged for through Mr. Santo Crimp.

KEROSINE OIL.

The Committee agreed to purchase 4,500 cases of Snowflake kerosine oil at the rate of Rs. 5-8-2 per case.

WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Dr. C.H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, reported as follows on the water-supply of Bombay during the last month:—

The waters as delivered in Bombay are all of fairly good quality, but the water taken from the lakes themselves shows an increase in the albuminoid ammonia since last month. This is due to growth of algæ in the lakes. This is specially noticeable in the water from Tansa lake. The sample of water from this lake was quite green in colour from this growth, and the albuminoid ammonia was in consequence very high. This algoid growth is very abundant on the surface of the water in the early mornings when the water is still before the breeze rises. As soon as the breeze has risen the growth disappears, partly blown to the sides, and partly having sunk. There will be a considerable difference in the results of the analysis of the water when the sample has been taken during the time the algoid growth is abundant as compared with a sample taken when this growth has sunk. This will account for the large amount of albuminoid ammonia in the water taken from Tansa Lake itself as compared with the amount present in the water taken from the main at Chinchpokli.

The report was recorded.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on the 9th instant, says:—The total mortality of the city is greatly on the decrease. For the week ending October 4, the deaths from all causes were 625 as against 718 in the preceding week. The births recorded were 64. Not a single case of cholera occurred during the week, but 359 deaths were due to fever, 94 to starvation, 18 to diarrhœa, 14 to dysentery and the rest to other causes.

People who have the welfare of the city at heart were of opinion, that Government would appoint an official president in place of the late Manibhai Premabhai, deceased. Mr Jehangir V. Vakil is, no doubt, a qualified person, as the president of the Municipality, but he will be quite unwilling to make the sweeping changes which are absolutely necessary owing to the present unhealthy state of the town here. A European and a strong man to boot is wanted to cleanse the augean stable here. Red-tapeism is rampant in the departments of the Municipality and everything requires to be done with a firm hand. If the present president would overhaul the departments, he would confer a great boon upon the people of Ahmedabad. No doubt, he will be strongly supported by the authorities, in order to do away with the happy family arrangements, that have been formed of late in this the most important municipality of Guzrat. It is openly said, that one of the causes, which led to the resignation of the late health officer, was the open defiance of his authority by his subordinates. If such a state of things continue, it will be impossible for any municipal officer to conduct his own department with credit to himself. It is hoped that Khan Bahadur Jehangir will be able to cope with the difficulties that present themselves at the present junction.

The Educational Conference met on Monday and Tuesday last, under the presidency of Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A., the Educational Inspector, N.D. At first a paper was read by Mr. Madhavlal Harilal, B.A., the Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College, on primary education. The suggestions mentioned in the paper were warmly supported by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mrs. MacAfee, Dr. Benjamin Joseph, Professor Anandshanker Dhruve and Mr. Ghose of the Mission School. Divan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal read a very long treatise on female education. He strongly insisted upon the necessity for pony physical training to the girls. A sanitary primer in the Vernacular, he said, was absolutely necessary for the use of the children. His views met with the cordial approval of the conference, Khan Saheb Nangani, B.A., and Chunilal Bapuji Modi, B.A., the Deputy Educational Inspectors in Guzerat, dwelt at great length upon the importance of teaching history and geography in a practical manner, beginning with the local history and geography of the towns and villages. After warmly thanking all who took part in the conference the Educational Inspector formally dissolved it on Tuesday last.

Mr. F. X. De Souza, I.C.S., is shortly to go to Surat as Sessions Judge in place of Mr. Moscardi, who is going on leave. Mr. Batchelor, I.C.S., will take charge of the office of Sessions Judge here on November 4. Mr. Thakordas Mathuradas, of the Provincial Service, now at Palanpore, will be appointed Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, in place of Mr. K. C. Koper, I.C.S., who has gone to England on sick certificate.

The Hon. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner, is also going on leave for one month.

Dr. Beramji Hormasji Nanavati has taken charge of the office of Civil Surgeon from Colonel Bartholomeuz, who has gone to Bombay on sick leave.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE SOORTEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE MODY.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, and pointed out the matter had been before the Court on the previous Court to-day. One of the opposing creditors, the Scottish Metropolitan Insurance Company had been unable to suggest any fraud. They had made an agreement with the insolvent and had been paid.

Mr. Justice Russell: Have been paid?

Mr. Davar said all the instalments due under the agreement were being regularly paid by the insolvent's father, who was a Government pensioner.

Mr. Justice Russell: What security has the company?

Mr. Davar: The security of the father who is perfectly solvent. The agreement was made when Mr. Swan-Parker was the manager of the Company.

Mr. Justice Russell: That does not exonerate the insolvent.

Mr. Davar said his client had been the means of bringing business to the extent of four lakhs to the Company. He was entitled to certain commission and there was an account outstanding between him and the company. Counsel said the matter would never have come forward had a European been managing the company, but the business was now being managed by a Parsee, who had acted spitefully in the case. Mr. Davar read an affidavit of Burjorjee Pestonjee Pocha, the manager of the company, which stated that in 1897 the insolvent was appointed the Gujerat and Kattywar agent of the company, which he retained till 1898. It was then found that he had not accounted for *premia* amounting to 1,095-15-5.

Mr. Justice Russell said he was not satisfied that the Parsee had acted spitefully.

Mr. Davar contended the correspondence and the actions of the Parsee showed that his actions could be so described. In regard to the sum of Rs. 1,400 mentioned in one of the affadavits, the insolvent had opened offices and had to pay a staff of clerks. The insolvent had himself paid large sums and his father had made good the Rs. 1,400. After giving up the insurance agency, the insolvent had started a commission business which had resulted in loss.

Mr. Justice Russell: If the father pays the money it will go to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Davar: No, he is only liable to the company, who so far as they were concerned were no worse off than in 1899. Mr. Davar said in regard to another creditor represented by Mr. Manker, the insolvent had not committed breach of trust in respect of Rs. 500, which had been advanced to the commission business as a loan.

Mr. Justice Russell, without calling on Mr. Scott (for the company) or Mr. Manker to reply, said it was clear that the insolvent was the agent of the company, and that a sum of Rs. 1,400 was due by him on account of premia. He did not pay that money, but had relied upon his father to do so. After the agreement was made, the insolvent started a whisky business, which failed. Without going into the question of Mr. Manker's client, his Lordship considered the Court ought not to grant Mr. Davar's application, and accordingly refused the interim order.

RE CHUGGAN LAXUMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE. SORABJEE FRAMJEE DAVAR.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE DOSSA GOPAL.

In this matter Mr. Raikes appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Davar for a creditor. After hearing counsel in regard to rule "nisi" granted in connection with the revocation of the adjudication order, and for calling upon the insolvent to proceed with his petition, the rules were fixed for hearing after the vacation.

RE KHATAO VISRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited his books in Court. The insolvent, on being called, said the books of his firm were with his partner.

Mr. Justice Russell: In your application you describe yourself as a labourer.

Insolvent: Yes, I was one.

Mr. Justice Russell: Well, get your books and send them to the Official Assignee. I refuse the application.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. SANKAWA KOM SHIDAPPA AND RUDRAYA BIN KARDEPPA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in August last, convicted the first of murder and the second of abetment of murder, and sentenced them both to transportation for life.

The first accused was charged with murder by causing the death of her husband Shidappa by administering poison, in his food, and No. 2 with abetment of murder by handing over to her some powder with instructions to administer it to the deceased, on the 3rd May last. The deceased, aged about 35, lived at Yettinhalli with his wife, the first accused, his brother, his mother and his daughter aged 4. On a Thursday morning, the deceased and his brother went to the field, where they ploughed all day and returned home as lamps were being lit. The brother left the deceased eating his bread inside the house, attended to by his wife. He was taken ill very shortly afterwards and was vomiting. It was supposed to be a bilious attack, and the deceased's mother did not go to him or think anything of it. In the morning the deceased was much worse: he was rolling about on the floor, and complained of a burning pain in his abdomen; and died about 10 a.m. The first accused and her paramour, the second accused, were promptly arrested by the patel, who collected the vomited matter and reported to the police that the first accused had confessed to the crime. Though the confession could not be proved and had not been proved, Mr. Walker said, there was no getting away from the fact that these two accused were arrested directly they could be laid hold of; and he defied any judge to altogether dismiss this sentence in the report from his mind. On the 6th May, both the accused made confessions. Accused No. 1 stated that she was unhappy with her husband, and accused No. 2, had given her a powder which would paralyse even a ram and must never be given to a man. This powder she put in to her husband's food, after which he became ill and died. No. 2 said he got the powder from a gosavi to administer to his opponent's rams when fighting with his rams. He gave it to No. 1, telling her that if a man ate it, he would die. It was stated that No. 2 was the paramour of No. 1. She herself cheerfully told the committing magistrate that she had had one child by him. The Chemical Analyser to Government found no poison in the viscera sent to him. It seemed to Mr. Walker at least possible, or even probable that the poison had all gone out of him before the matter was collected. Mr. Walker did not consider the Chemical Analyser's report as conclusive. Concurring with both assessors, he found the accused guilty and sentened them to transportation for life.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the court's judgment, said: The Sessions Judge and assessors no doubt agree in this case, but it is clear that the conviction really rests upon the confessions made by the accused, but subsequently withdrawn, and on the suspicion that the accused were not on good terms with the deceased. Accused No. 1 was the wife of the deceased, who returned home with his brother from the field on Thursday. He partook of some food called "ragi-amlee" at night, and soon after purged and vomitted all night, and died next morning. The allegation is that accused No. 2 gave some poison, yellow powder, to accused No. 1 on Wednesday, and the latter put it into the food. There is no direct evidence for this outside the confessions of accused No. 1 and 2. The hospital assistant discovered no poison. The viscera, vomit, etc, were sent to the Chemical Analyser, but no poison was discovered in either. No poison was discovered in the house of either accused. The brother of the deceased and some other witnesses say that the wife and husband were on good terms. Only the patel says that there had been complaints six months ago, but seeing that the accused had a child of three years of age, it is not to be presumed that the difference, if any, was of a serious character. The accused No. 1 now says she made the confession, as she was assured that she would be set free, and accused No. 2 alone would be charged with the guilt. The story told by the two accused about the expected effects of the poison is not very probable on the face of it, and is apparently not reliable. The death is not shown to have been the result of any poison administered to the deceased. We accordingly reverse the conviction and sentence, and acquit both the accused.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Hair-coverers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AMERICO-INDIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

THE MONTHLY REPORT.

DURING the month under review the Rev. J.A. Abbott, B.A., D.D., an American Missionary of Bombay, who had been spending his furlough in New York, to whom more than perhaps to any other person was due the organization and the management of the Committee of One Hundred, returned to Bombay before his furlough had expired in order to render some service in India itself to the cause. Since his return he has made a tour through the famine districts in order to see how the grants from this Committee have been spend, and to judge of the present situation, especially with regard to famine children.

In the last month for various reasons, the receipts from America have been much less than before. As frequent telegraphic reports have given the news that good rains were falling, and that the numbers on relief work were decreasing naturally generous people in America have given less. An awful cyclone in Texas, which killed thousands of people and injured many more, and destroyed an immence amount of property, turned the sympathies of Americans more to their own distressed countrymen.

During the month Rs. 29,953-2-9 were received by the treasurer. The balance on the date of the last monthly report was Rs. 62,499-0-11. The total available for the month was Rs. 92,455-2-11, nineteen persons asked for Rs. 73,230; twenty-seven asked for indefinites sums. Rs. 40,384-10-7 were assigned to twenty-one persons.

All gifts which were designated by donors for special persons were forwarded to them. The balance in hand on September 9th is Rs. 62,007-:-4.

The total receipts from the beginning have been Rs. 5,68,749-15-4. The total grants have been Rs. 5,06,679-7-0.

Our third monthly report stated that this Committee was hoping that by some arrangement generous Americas who had aided India in her time of distress would crown the magnificent service which they have hitherto rendered by some plan for giving industrial training to some of the many famine children whom they have helped to save. In answer to a communication on this subject the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy wrote:—

"I am desired by his Excellency the Viceroy to say that with the proposition that some means should be found of providing for the future of the poor waifs and strays who have been saved from starvation by American generosity he is in entire sympathy."

In reply to a cable from this committee to the Committee of One Hundred in new York, the answer came "we cannot undertake the children's scheme." This makes it improbable that the Committee of One Hundred will do all that was hoped in this direction. But the Americo-Indian Relief Committee still hopes that if wise and detailed plans for the industrial training of some famine children are sent to America, some of those benevolent people who have given funds for saving these children from death by salvation, and who have become deeply interested in them and in India will now be willing to give for their industrial training. Detailed plans on this subject are being forwarded to America in the hopes of their receiving necessary support. However, the Committee has voted that since the distress is lessening assignments of grants for ordinary famine relief will be made only to urgent cases, and that the balance will be retained for making a beginning in promoting plans for the industrial training of famine children.

A detailed report in reference to the proposal of a benevolent gentleman and lady of New York to make gift for some philanthropic object, which may be of permanent value is being forwarded to New York.

Those who have received grants of money from this Committee, and who have not yet sent in detailed accounts as to the use of grants, are requested to do this soon.

In various ways expressions of appreciaion of the nerosity of America are being received by our Bombay Committee. At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmednagar, called at the reques of leading Indian gentlemen, a most spontaneous and most arty vote of thanks to America was passed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·835	Calm	2	90·6	56·0	71	..	19·16	+2·12
Sirsa	29·836	E SE	4	93·3	67·8	84	..	8·33	-3·63
Delhi	29·829	W NW	3	88·7	65·1	52	..	29·59	+3·36
Agra	29·859	N W	3	91·0	63·9	47	..	19·22	+0·38
Cawnpore	29·812	Calm	2	89·3	72·1	86	..	29·54	+0·24
Allahabad	29·788	W N W	3	79·2	72·2	95	0·59	29·13	-6·91
Jhansi	29·852	N W	3	89·2	70·1	45	..	35·37	-1·93
Jacobabad	29·854	Calm	0	99·5	68·0	53	..	3·50	+0·77
Karachi	29·911	W N W	5	109·9	79·2	56	..	1·79	-1·21
Jeypore	29·849	N W	3	92·2	60·0	51	..	21·08	-5·16
Ajmere	29·834	N E	3	89·9	56·2	67	..	23·47	+3·82
Deesa	29·916	E S E	8	97·1	61·0	49	..	28·56	+2·91
Ahmedabad	29·900	E	2	97·2	63·1	43	..	15·44	-2·10
Bhuj	29·904	W	3	97·3	70·9	59	..	17·12	+3·51
Jamnagar	29·890	S S E	7	97·6	65·7	41	..	21·91	-0·56
Rajkot	29·896	N W	4	95·9	65·4	37	..	37·50	+9·99
Bhownagar									
Para	29·872	N W	3	95·6	63·3	51	..	31·01	+9·54
Veraval	29·873	E S E	4	86·6	70·3	63	..	34·53	+15·55
Neemuch	29·922	N E	5	84·0	57·1	50	..	37·61	+7·15
Indore	29·917	Calm	4	85·3	56·1	53	..	33·98	+1·45
Sangor	29·870	W	3	85·9	64·1	59	..	40·2	-4·93
Jubulpore	29·821	W S W	3	88·9	64·2	67	..	52·99	-3·00
Hoshangabad	29·897	S W	2	86·7	60·7	77	..	45·16	-7·86
Khandwa	29·903	Calm	4	90·2	60·6	61	..	37·85	+7·29
Raipur	29·805	W S W	7	85·3	59·6	74	..	56·79	+9·02
Nagpur	29·841	N N E

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 11-16—7-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£94 3-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London .....29 1-2—3 16
Do New York .....63 3-4—1-2
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·14 plus 1-2
Do. New York .....4·84 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. plus 1-8 p. c.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. plus 1-8p.c.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £700,000.

WHEAT AND SEEDS—
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,910,000 qrs.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, business done, Oct.-Nov. Havre.....50s. 9d.
Tone firm.
Do. Brown do. April-May, Amsterdam, 42s, 9d. plus 3d.
Tone firm.

Linseed, business done, April May, Amsterdam, 52s.—4 1-2d., tone firmer.

COUNCIL BILLS.—At to-day's public sale of Council Bills in London the minimum rate for Bills accepted was 1s. 3 15-16d. The minimum rate received 10 per cent. There were no applications for Telegraphic Transfers. Total tenders amounted to Rs. 325,350 lakhs.

The amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

EXCHANGE.—The market is quiet for ready Bank Demand, most of the Banks only quoting 1s. 3 15-26d. for this mail, though two were offering at 1s. 3 31-32d., but towards the close there was only one possible seller at this rate.

The rate for Credits ready, near and forward remains very stiff and unchanged, and though a very slight concession was made yesterday for February-March, it could not be repeated to-day.

There was a fair demand for Bank Demand during the day which was only met to a limited extent. Bills are apparently being kept back, sellers waiting in the hope of selling at 1-32nd. under current rates.

Bank Telegraphic..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 3 31-32 to 1 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits .... 1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs..... 169 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 206
Hongkong " 152 1-2
Japan " 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet at Rs. 96-11, declining 1-16th during the day, closing steady at the rate.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with few changes and little doing.

Manockji Petit S. and W. Co. ... Rs. 1,815
Tapti Valley Railway Co ..... " 472 1-2
Badham Pile Co..... " 145
Marks and Co ..... " 144

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with some booking going on in cotton for October at 20s. for Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk.

COALS.—We have nothing to report to-day.

SINGARENI. "Stacked"—Yesterday's sale at Rs. 13 was incorrect, the rate should have been quoted at Rs. 13-4 under which no sale has been made.

In all some 5,000-6,000 tons have been sold at Rs. 13-4.

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-10-3, April-May White Delhi.

SEEDS—LINSEED.—Market firm at Rs. 10-14.

RAPESEED is also firm at Rs. 8 for Brown Cawnpore. In Yellow there is no staff.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 40-8 to Rs. 40-12.

POPPY SEED is firm at Rs. 8-13 or one anna above yesterday's rate.

COTTON.—The market for ready is quiet and sellers are more anxious to sell off what stuff they have on hand.

For new crops the market is also easier with prices tending downwards.

During the day Exporters bought some 2,000 bales, the Mills taking between 700 and 800.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready		208
Do. F. G. ready		198 to 200
Do. do. Jany.-1901		199
Broach Fine, ready		225
Do. Good, ready		220
Do. do. March, 1901		242
Khandesh ready		213

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 200 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April.-May	July-Aug.
5·61	5·45	5·33	5·27	5·22
—2·64	—11·54	—1·64	—1·64	—1·64

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports.	70,000
Do. last year	59,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Mid.-Uplands	10·0 = unchanged
Futures month of January	10·11= plus 3
Do. do. April	10·12 = plus 3

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Barsi and Nuggur	297 bales.
Compta and Dharwar	236 "
Persian	68 "
American	119 "
Other Sorts	71 "
Total...	791 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	4,719 cwts.
Linseed	1,392 "
Rapeseed	1,024 "
Gingellyseed	816 "
Poppyseed	524 "
Groundnut	14 "
Castorseed	2,583 "
Rice	16,877 "
Myrabolams	255 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	94 3-8
Bar Silver	29 1-2

The sum of about £700,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 11th October.

1. There will be practice (firing at chattles) on Friday the 12th instant from 7 a.m. as previously arranged during the monsoon.
2. There will be Route Marching on Tuesday the 23rd instant, starting from the Riding School at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching.
3. There will be Jumping and Tent-pegging on the Marine Lines on Monday 15th instant from 7 a.m.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay 11th October.

1. There will be 40 pr. R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and the Nesbit Road Head Quarters at 8-45 p.m., this evening.
2. The brake will leave the Corps Club for Nesbit Road at 8-15 p.m., returning to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.
3. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 14th instant from 8-45 a.m.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted as under :—
No. 750 Gunner K S Mackenzie No. 1 Sub division No. 2 Company.
No. 751 Gunner H Barry No. 1 Sub division No. 2 Company.
No. 752 Gunner J P Davies No. 3 Sub division No. 2 Company.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RANGOON.

DEATH.

MEHTA—October 10, at 14, Churchill Road, Rangoon, Nowrojee Burjorjee Mehta. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HYDE—October 2, at Woodlands, Coonoor, Nilgaris, the wife of Henry Barry Hyde, M A, a Senior Chaplain on H M Madras Establishment, of a son.

DEATH.

SHELVERTON—September 23, at Calcutta, of cholera, Rebecca Gibson Shelverton, widow of the late G H W Shelverton Deputy Superintendent, G T Survey of India, aged 63 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, recognising that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh has made out a prima facie case in regard to the alleged revenue collection irregularities in Guzarat, has ordered the conduct of a public investigation. In the Government Resolution ordering the inquiry his Excellency-in-Council notices the evident belief of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas in the genuineness and veracity of the statements which were made to him, and considers it incumbent to institute "full and strictly impartial inquiries with the object of testing the accuracy of the particular statements and general allegations made as to oppressiveness and illegality in the collection of revenue in the tracts mentioned." Any person concerned will be permitted the assistance of a pleader or recognised agent, and the proceedings being judicial, oaths and affirmations will be administered, while false evidence will be punishable under the Penal Code. Mr. Parekh will welcome this provision; for as he has been the means of bringing about the institution of this inquiry, it will doubtless afford him greater satisfaction to have the value of the statements made fully and thoroughly tested. When he took down the statements which he submitted to Government, he was under the disadvantage of not being able to place the deponents upon oath or to cross-examine them to any greater extent than a solicitor questions the clients who consult him. The institution of an inquiry will meet with general approval. Mr. Evan Maconachie is selected to conduct the inquiry and in as far as the investigation is concerned with matters of revenue collection the appointment is admirable, for the bulk of Mr. Maconochie's service has been in the Revenue Department. But the inquiry ordered deals with charges of a criminal rather than a civil character, with charges of zoolum and cruelty. And we should have thought that if Government deemed one officer only sufficient to conduct the inquiry, it would have selected one who had spent more time in the Judicial Department. Mr. Maconochie's service outside the Revenue and Political Departments has been but brief; but, as Government says, he is an officer of experience, judgment and ability and well acquainted with the districts named. His report on the condition of the Anklesvar taluka and Hansot Mahal prior to the famine and of the ability of the people to meet the demands for revenue made upon them would constitute valuable evidence to be placed before a Commission, had the investigation taken the more imposing form which we should have preferred. It is not competent for a junior civilian to examine the Commissioner, N.D., on the questions in which he is directly concerned in Mr. Parekh's letter, therefore that official is asked to explain the points referred to.

A LARGE budget of news concerning West Africa came to hand by last mail. It included Sir Frederick Hodgson's personal narrative of recent events in Ashanti; the story of the Fort Commandant of the experiences of the garrison after the governor's column had left Kumasi, and a prophecy of fresh trouble in the Gold Coast which is now said to be brewing. The intrepid interviewer sought to obtain from Sir Frederick Hodgson more than he was disposed to give. That gentleman would relate anything concerning the days of the siege. But as to the details of the trouble he declined to enter into conversation, as he had still to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This much he did not hesitate to say—that the question of the golden stool was only an incident in the business. He saw the rebellion had been attributed to the hut tax, but, said he, there was no hut tax. They only insisted upon the payment of interest upon the amount payable under the treaty with Sir Garnet Wolseley. Sad as the rebellion was in the loss of valuable lives he was convinced that it will be for the benefit of the colony. Neither the progress of the railway nor the general advance of the colony would be retarded, and capitalists might now know that the country is settled for some time to come. He holds that by the rebellion the progress of the Gold Coast has been rather facilitated than anything else. The rising was not universal, the Kumasis being chiefly responsible, while they had with them in the fort the loyal Kings of Mampon, Nuabin, Agauna, and Nkwanta, some of whom fought bravely, the Bekwais being particularly loyal. The beleaguered garrison had too little ammunition to enable it to make a determined attack on the enemy. Besides which the garrison numbered but two hundred Hausas, while the enemy was estimated at fifteen thousand. In addition to the ordinary population there was a large body of refugees. It soon became apparent that the food-supply would not last long. Sir Frederick knew nothing of the despatch of Colonel Willcock's relief column when he determined to march out. He left a hundred men to guard the flag and when he started never expected to get through. In fact Governor Hodgson's last words to the handful of men left behind were: "Well, you have twenty-three days' food-supply and you are safe for that period; but we are going to die to-day."

Sir Frederick Hodgson's flight to the coast has already been told. The narrative of the siege of Kumasi is taken up by Captain Bishop of the Gold Coast Hausas. During the anxious time until the arrival of Colonel Willcocks, says he, "we had not any serious fighting; but daily our gallant Hausas died of starvation, and long before our relief we had abandoned all hope. We lost from sheer starvation about a third of our garrison, and when the relief column arrived the survivors were too weak to fire their carbines. After about ten days our condition became such that I do not believe many cared whether they were rescued or not. One morning a poor starving Gold Coast Hausa blew his brains out just under my window, complaining that death would not come quickly." The force had scarcely left when the Ashantis rushed the fort, but Maxim fire drove them back. The sufferings of the garrison and of the refugees who remained is a terrible story. All were worn to mere skin and bone, but there were a few who, to relieve their hunger, had been eating poisonous herbs, which caused great swellings over the body. At last the rations consisted of a cup of linseed meal and a block of tinned meat about two inches square. Occasionally some native women would go outside the fort and offer, at ridiculous prices, certain articles of food. These were greedily purchased, and many would readily have given three times the price asked. Every two or three days the anxieties of the garrison were increased by reports that the loyal Bekwais and Nkwantas had joined the Ashantis, and were encamped two days outside the town. They were also told that the Governor's column had been cut up, and that the Ashantis had a white man's head in their camp. To make matters worse, small-pox broke out in the fort, and they had to remove the cases to a hut under the fort wall. The prospects grew from bad to worse until all had given themselves up to despair. But on Sunday evening, July 15, writes Captain Bishop, "we saw the heads of the advanced guard emerge from the bush with a fox terrier trotting gaily in front." Instantly the two bugles on the verandah sounded the "Welcome," blowing it over and over again in their excitement. A few minutes later a group of white helmets told of the arrival of the staff, and the garrison rushed out of the fort cheering to the best of their ability. The meeting with their rescuers was of a most affecting character. Colonel Willcocks and his officers plainly showed what they had gone through. The whole of the force was halted in front of the fort, and three cheers for the Queen and the waving of caps and helmets formed an evening scene that none of them will ever forget.

This would form a very satisfactory conclusion to the history of West Africa for the present year of grace at all events. And on the assurance of Sir Frederick Hodgson that the Ashanti territory is "now settled for some time to come," it might safely be assumed that an era of peace had set in. But a correspondent of a home contemporary asserts, in a spirit of the boldest prophecy, that within the next few months the Gold Coast Protectorate will be the scene of another insurrection. The motive of the projected insurrection is said to be the oppression and hardships entailed upon the natives by the hut tax and the methods of collecting it. So thoroughly is the belief of a coming disturbance entertained among the natives, says the correspondent, that educated Sierra Leoneans employed either in the capacity of minor officials or as clerks in trading stations in the Protectorate are petitioning for posts at an inferior rate of pay on the coast. Among the Protectorate natives certain ominous indications of coming trouble are already perceptible. Abnormal quantities of rice have been planted in order to accumulate large food-supplies, the absence of reserve food stocks having greatly accelerated the collapse of native resistance at the time of the last outbreak. Large quantities of gunpowder have also been bought up recently by the natives of the interior. A proof of the resentment with which the Protectorate natives continue to view the hut tax may be gathered from the fact that natives are breaking up their villages and scattering into the bush, in order the better to escape the tax-gatherers. There are here signs of both discontent and unrest. And further we are told that in Sierra Leone itself signs of uneasiness are apparent. A declining trade and a growing expenditure have produced a sullen, resentful population, hating those whom it once respected and meditating a fresh attempt to rid itself from oppression and injustice. It is well that Great Britain is drawing active operations to a close elsewhere and can soon pay more careful attention to minor possessions. But we are disposed to discount these prognostications seeing that our contemporary is somewhat prone to encourage rather than to suppress sensationalism.

THE early cessation of the rain is giving cause for much anxiety in Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, while in many other parts a few showers would make the difference between good and bumper crops, and surely after being wasted by pestilence and famine the Bombay Presidency is entitled to expect, according to the laws of compensation, that the harvests would be excellent. While other districts have had a good rainfall the three collectorates mentioned have not received an average quantity, with the result that crops are withering, the seed for rabi crops has not germinated, and in many of the villages there is a water famine. In Ahmedabad the rice crops are also reported to be withering, and the lands in twenty villages of the Olpad Taluka, where the cotton crops have been destroyed by insects, are being resown with rabi crops. In the majority of places prospects are excellent; the condition of the people is improving, and the fact that 110,000 resumed their independence during the week is eloquent of more favourable conditions. In Madras the harvest of early crops is yielding a fair to normal outturn, but in Bengal many of the crops are under water. Rain is greatly needed in the plain districts of Assam, where the prospects of early rice, sugarcane, tea and jute are fair. In the North-Western Provinces in Gonda early rice has also suffered slightly from the effects of the recent cyclone, but standing crops generally are in good condition. In Sialkot the harvest is good, though in the low-lying lands in this district floods have damaged other crops. The conditions and prospects throughout the Punjab are good to fair, and in Burma the reports are very encouraging. In the Central Provinces the weather is now wholly beneficial to all crops and prospects are very good. The autumn crop is being harvested in Hyderabad, the position is unaltered in Rajputana and Central India, and in Baroda land is being prepared for spring sowings.

SULTAN MOHAMMAD KHAN, Chief Secretary of Afghanistan, contributes an instructive article affording some insight into the policy of that country to the August "Forum." He touches on the disorganised state of the country when the Amir succeeded to the throne, and compares it to the strong consolidated kingdom with well defined boundaries over which he now rules. There is no doubt that a great deal of Afghanistan's strength is due to her financial independence, owing no national debt or war indemnity to any nation in the world. His Majesty is not enamoured with the ways of Russia, whose policy he thoroughly understands. According to Sultan Mohammad Khan, Russia is massing troops near Herat with the idea of over-awing the Amir Abdur Rahman, and inducing him to withdraw from the territory which abuts on Russian ground. He believes that the policy of all Oriental Governments is to keep out of Russia's way. His Majesty's idea is to keep in the way, and he stoutly refuses to retreat or allow Russia to advance, and the Amir apparently knows that Russia keeps her promises so long as it suits her policy. He is aware that Russia will try to place Ishaz Khan, the late governor and viceroy of Turkestan, and first cousin of the Amir Abdur Rahman, on the throne at his death, and in consequence is doing all he can to secure that his eldest son shall reign after him. The Amir continues to endeavour to cut off Ishaz's followers, to whom the Russians give a handsome allowance and all sorts of hopes and promises. The social life and conditions of the Afghan people have made great advancement; the industries of the country have grown in number and in wealth, and increased employment has brought about a considerable decrease in crime. Courts of justice and police stations have been established in every town, but his Majesty has an antipathy to telegraphs, probably for political reasons. The status of women has been raised and slavery is a thing of the past. In conclusion, Sultan Mohammad makes it clear that the Amir is more friendly to his own interests than to those of anybody else, but looks upon himself as a friend of England in preference to Russia.

TO-DAY'S Election returns give the Conservative figures at 337, Liberals 113, and Nationalists 82—leaving 138 constituencies still to be contested. The Conservatives report a gain in the Burton division of Staffordshire where Mr. Sydney Evershed had been unopposed on the last two occasions of a General Election. At Torquay Mr. F. L. Barrall, (L.) who was defeated in 1895 by Captain Phillpotts (C.) by a majority of 175 has succeeded in capturing the seat and another Liberal gain is recorded at High Peak, Derbyshire, Mr. Partington (L.) having disposed of a Conservative majority of over five hundred. Among the newly returned members are Mr. W. Abraham ("Mahon" of Eistedfodd fame), Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., of the Chancery Bar, Mr. John Morley and Mr. Brodrick both veterans, Mr. J. L. Walton, Q.C., a typical Radical barrister, Major Pryce-Jones, Mr. Macartney, one of the few Irish Unionists, Mr. Wayman, a Liberal Imperialist, Sir F. T. Mappin, Mr. J. G. Holburn, an authority on Trade matters, and finally Mr. T. A. Brassey, the son and heir of Lord Brassey.

IT is understood that a committee will shortly assemble in London to consider the question of the Presidency Banks Scheme for India. Mr. Clinton Dawkins, Mr. Hamboro and Baron Rothschild will no doubt be amongst those selected to advise upon the matter.

LIEUTENANT GILLIAT, 16th Lancers, died of enteric fever on the 1st October.

CAMELS are being substituted for mules for the transport of materials and equipments for the telegraph of the Khyber Moveable Column.

MAJOR ABBOTT, R. E., Executive Engineer, Simla, proceeds to Rawalpindi, to act as Superintending Engineer, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Thurburn.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Batten, 15th Bengal Lancers, died at Dera Ismail Khan on Monday morning. He had gone there in connection with the scheme for raising a Silladar Camel Corps.

THROUGH passenger and goods traffic on the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway from Secunderabad to Manmad, via Indur, Julna, Aurangabad, and Dowlatabad, in the Nizam's Dominions, was established on Tuesday, when the first trains traversed the full length of the line. The Hon Mr. Napier, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay Government, inspected the whole line a fortnight ago and reported favourably on its construction, which was completed under many difficulties and with commendable economy by Mr. Pringle Rose, C.I.E. Mr. C. B. Dunlop has taken over the agency till Mr. W. Pendlebury's return at the end of this month.

BANGALORE Station Municipality intends asking the Viceroy to advance the funds required to undertake the long-deferred drainage scheme, and grant an extension of the water-supply system, or, as an alternative, to relieve the station of the burden of plague expenditure, and restore its right to liquor license fees, which was recently converted to the Imperial revenue.

MR. W. J. H. LEFANU, second member of the Board of Revenue, and the "Father of the Madras Civil Service," will retire from the Service, about the end of next month. It is probable that the vacancy in the Board will be filled by the appointment of Mr. V. A. Brodie, who is now on leave. Mr. A. W. B. Higgens will shortly go on leave and Mr. H. Bradley, Acting Collector of Sea Customs, &c., will act for him, Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the permanent incumbent, resuming his duties on return from leave.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Commander T. H. Heming, sailed yesterday for Calicut, where the staff will be embarked and the survey of the West Coast of Hindustan from Kudnapur to Mangalore will be resumed. After the close of the cyclone season in the Bay of Bengal, the Investigator with the Nancowry will proceed to the East Coast and complete the survey from Madras to Point Calimere. The R. I. M. S. Nancowry, under the command of Lieutenant C. G. Sinclair, also sailed yesterday for Salaya, where she will carry out a detailed survey of that port, after which she will join the Investigator on the West Coast of Hindustan.

THE plague in Mysore City is increasing and causing considerable alarm. Abandoned corpses are again being found in the city. The Plague Commissioner's report for the week ended the 28th September shows an increase from 648 in the previous week to 840. The figures for Bangalore City rose from 65 to 95; Mysore City 480 to 609; and those for the Cantonment from 4 to 18. A fresh outbreak is also reported from the Kolar Gold Fields. Bangalore District increased from 47 to 69. A still further increase is reported for the week ended the 5th October, the figures being:—Bangalore City, 112 attacks, 74 deaths, total mortality 151; Cantonment, 23 attacks, 17 deaths, total mortality 75; and Mysore City, 822 attacks, 543 deaths, total mortality 592. Where places have been newly infected dead rats have again been found. Every precaution is taken to prevent fresh areas being infected, there being strict railway inspections, and cordons of police round the villages.

THE "Indian Review" for October contains, among other contributions, some which will be of particular interest to students of Indian History. Professor M. Ranga Charlar's article on the date of the Mahabharata war is based on a critical study of the astronomical references contained in the Mahabharata. Mr. R. S. Dadachanji has contributed a clever paper giving an exhaustive collection of references to India found in English poetry from Chaucer to Sir Edwin Arnold. Mr. A. P. Smith writes on "Missionary Methods," comparing and contrasting the lines of work adopted by Roman Catholic and Protestant Missionaries in India—the article is likely to excite some controversy. "The distress in India" is the subject of a thoughtful contribution by "An Educated Ryot" who examines the question from various stand-points and suggests remedies which in his opinion are practicable.

AN inquest was held on the body of Mr. Joseph Holbrow, corn merchant, of Stratfieldsaye, near Reading, who died from injuries sustained in an accident while cycling on September 14th. The deceased collided with a Post-office mailcart, with the result that a rib was fractured and penetrated the lung, causing death. Mr. Holbrow was well known at all the markets in Berkshire and Hampshire.

TELEGRAMS from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Cabinet has in view the building of a second Russo-Persian railway. The first, which they began to build six months ago, is that from Aiexandropol, via Erivan and Nakhichevan, to Tabriz. The second is to run from Baku, via Lenkoran and Astara, to Enseli, and from there via Reschd to Teheran. Russian engineers are already occupied in surveying the line.

A TERRIBLE crime was committed in the town of Novocherkask. A woman 70 years of age, her daughter, aged 30 years, her grand-daughter a girl of twelve and another little girl were found bathed in blood, the daughter being dead and the others in a dying condition. The heads of the victims had been battered with an iron instrument while in the case of the daughter there were also marks of strangulation. The murderer is unknown, but an arrest has been made on suspicion.

AN amusing case was heard recently at the Marine Police Court of Glasgow. Three Indian sailors, named Manuel Salvador, Peter Josef, and Inary Spier, were charged with assaulting Bhu Loo, baker and cook of the steamer Burma, at present in Glasgow harbour. It transpired that a student at Glasgow University, named Katiyani Pado Chatterjee, unable to get curry to his taste in Glasgow was in the habit of visiting the Burma when in port, where Bhu Loo prepared him curry in a manner suited to his epicurean palate. On this occasion, however, Bhu Loo's pantry was raided, and a dish of curried fish disappeared. He asked Salvador if he knew where the delicacy had gone, and the sailor, resenting the insinuation on his honesty, knocked the cook down. A free fight ensued, in which Bhu Loo was severely handled. The student, becoming alarmed, called in the Police. The three accused were found guilty and fined 15s. each.

THE greater portion of the Salvation Army elevator works, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, were destroyed by a fire, which broke out about 1 a.m. on September 7th. A long range of low buildings used for sorting rags, paper, &c., caught fire, and in less than twenty minutes the flames were leaping to a great height. The property is situated just at the back of the Pavilion Theatre, and in the midst of a thickly-inhabited district. Some of the adjoining residential property was set on fire, and much alarm was thereby caused; but owing to the efforts of the Brigade the houses were saved from destruction, although in one or two instances they were badly damaged. The Brigade from the East End was at work two hours before the outbreak was finally subdued. Curiously enough a fire also occurred at the Salvation Army farm colony at Hedleigh, Essex. The stores containing groceries, clothing, &c., were destroyed. The damage is, however, stated to be covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

LOLD ALWYNE COMPTON, M.P., writing to a friend on the South African Hospitals question, says: As I shall have something to say about the hospital and Army Medical troubles hereafter, all I will now remark is that there has been much to be desired, and I quite approve of the truth coming out. I am not going to apportion the blame to any particular individual—indeed, it is difficult always to pin down any one gentleman, and to say he must suffer for it. What is wrong is the system, a system invented by the War Office, and hemmed in by red tape. Of course, exigences of warfare require terrible sacrifices rom all, and a single line of railway keeping a gigantic army fed must make transport a fearful problem when that army gets further and further from the base. Still, I have no doubt there have been grave causes for criticism, and I believe the Bloemfontein hospitals were very far from what they should have been, considering the willingness of all to help, and the vast amount of money spent. Any how, we must take the lesson to heart without blinking the truth, and I think it will be found that it is the system which is bad, and which must be improved, or, indeed, changed altogether in the future.

A HOME paper wrote the other day:—It is considered likely that Lord Salisbury will submit the name of the new Lord Chief Justice of England to Her Majesty without further delay. The Long Vacation has reached its midst, and there are certain official duties of a formal kind devolving on the Chief Justice which cannot be exercised by the senior judge of the Queen's Bench Division. The curious in such matters note that this is the first occasion since the Reform Bill on which the patronage has not fallen to the Liberals. Sir Thomas Denman, the Attorney General, was appointed in 1832 and created a peer in 1834. He was the last Chief Justice promoted directly from the Bar, though all his successors had served the Attorneyship. Lord Campbell was appointed from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, both Sir Alexander Cockburn and Lord Coleridge from the now defunct Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and Lord Russell of Killowen from the newly invented office of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. It will be interesting to see what precedent will be followed by the Conservatives. For an example of a Master of the Rolls being promoted one goes back to 1788, when Lord Kenyon succeeded the great Lord Mansfield. The names in everybody's mouth just now are those of Lord Alverstone (Master of the Rolls), Lord James of Hereford (Chancellor of the Duchy), Sir Robert Finlay (Attorney General), and Sir Edward Clarke. It will be membered that Sir Edward Clarke refused the law officership in 1895 under the new conditions as to private practice, and also the Mastership of the Rolls in 1897.

THE Secretary of State for War signified his approval, and the official announcement will in due course be made, of the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel J. Dutton Hopton to the Chief Inspectorship of Small Arms to the Army. The appointment is one which for many years has been held for some reason more occult than it is given to ordinary people to divine by an officer of Royal Artillery, and consequently has been regarded as a standing offence to every infantry and cavalry man in the service. It would, setting aside the feeling of gunners, have been impossible to have made an appointment to the position in question that would have been more universally approved. Colonel Hopton, or as his name was until recently, Dutton-Hunt, is one of the best and most known rifle shots in her Majesty's Army. When Colonel, now General, Ian Hamilton temporarily vacated the position of commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe to assume other duties in South Africa, Colonel Hopton was Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, and became acting Commandant as well as President of the Small Arms Committee at headquarters. He had had previous experience as an instructor at Hythe, and from 1891 to 1896 was inspector of Musketry in the Home District. As a rifle shot he has few equals, and is certainly one of the best this country could produce. At this year's summer meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, Colonel Hopton won his own challenge cup for the Match Rifle Aggregate, and curiously enough it was the first occasion on which it had been competed for.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE PAOTING-FU EXPEDITION.

THE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

Prince Ching has communicated to the Foreign Ministers an Edict, that the Emperor is ready to return to Peking, when the negotiations take a favourable turn.

The Allied expedition to Paoting-fu has not started, and is awaiting the Germans who are not ready.

OCT. 10.

The *Times* states that Count Waldersee has assigned to the Russians the control of the Shan-haikwan line and divided the control of the Peking line between the Russians and Germans, although the British were ready to work both.

Scindia's hospital ship has arrived at Hong Kong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 10.

Orders have been issued for the despatch to China of the pay establishment and records of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

SIR GEORGE WHITE PROMOTED.

DE WET'S FORCE DISPERSED.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

Sir George White has been gazetted a General, and Sir William Butler a Lieutenant-General owing to the retirement of General Barker.

Advices from Pretoria state that De Lisle's Colonial Division has dispersed a force of 1,000 followers and five guns under De Wet after three days' fighting near Vredefort.

THE CZAREWITCH.

The following is the result of the race for the Czarewitch :—

Clarehaven	1
Saturday	2
Sardonic	3

DISEMBODYING THE MILITIA.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

An Army Order has been issued disembodying the bulk of the Militia.

[Writing on this subject the "Broad Arrow" says :—When the Militia is disembodied necessary reforms will be further postponed. The Militia has done its duty well during this crisis, and so long as it serves the purpose of the War Office as a stop-gap or recruiting machine no serious effort will be made to resuscitate it as the basis or foundation of our military system, and a needful and ready fighting reinforcement of the Army. This is the present aspect of the case, for the Militia, as the Militia is not regarded as a fighting force, and during the present war it has most carefully been kept out of the fighting line as much as possible. It is necessary to realise this in order to understand the policy and inaction of the powers that be, and until a really determined, influential and successful effort is made to change the whole policy of the Government with regard to the Militia so long does it appear futile to urge for this or that which is necessary to fighting efficiency, but which is not officially considered needful for a degenerated Militia. The present certainly is the time for decided action to be taken. If the Militia really desires restoration to its original position as a fighting force it must counteract by all legitimate means the official degradation to which, consciously or unconsciously, it has been condemned. Whatever may be said to the contrary by the War Office, notabilities both civil and military, there is a settled policy to keep the Militia just going for a certain purpose, but it is increasingly evident that were it not for its recruiting capacity and handiness as a stop-gap it would not be maintained another year for all the opinion the Government entertains of it as an instrument for war.]

SPECIE FOR THE EAST.

The s.s. Himalaya takes £75,000 in gold from Australia to India.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Bute.

[John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, third Marquis of Bute was born at Mount Stuart House, Isle of Bute, on September 12, 1847, and succeeded to the title, when twelve months old, on the death of his father, the second Marquis. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, and was hereditary Sheriff and Coroner of County Bute and Hereditary Keeper of Rothesay Castle. He was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church on December 12, 1868. In 1875 he was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. In the same year he began an experiment in vine-planting in the open air on his South Wales' estate. In 1887 the results were such that he planted a second vineyard at Swanbridge and two years later enormous crops of grapes were obtained by which Lord Bute was recouped for all the expenses of his eighteen years' experiments. The universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. To the latter he presented the Great Hall of the University. He achieved some position in the literary world by articles and essays, notably by his description of a visit to Patmos and of the Christian monuments at Athens. His published writings include : "The Early Days of Sir William Wallace," (1876) ; "The Burning of the Barns of Ayr," (1878) ; "The Roman Breviary translated," (1879) ; "The Coptic Morning Service for the Lord's Day" and "The Altars of St. Columba" (1882). He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1893. His Lordship married in 1872 the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, and has issue living three sons and a daughter.]

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, OCT. 10.

In the Harris Football Tournament the match which remained unfinished yesterday between the East Yorkshire and Royal Irish Regiments, after a hard struggle, was concluded this morning in favour of the East Yorkshires who scored one goal.

The second match was played this evening between the 20th Hussars and the Shropshires. The game was very even during a good portion of the play and both sides fought hard. At the commencement the ball was centred, but the Shropshires gradually grew more dangerous and scored one goal within ten minutes from the commencement of the play. They followed this up with another goal about five minutes afterwards, though the Hussars were all the while playing gamely. About three minutes afterwards the Hussars managed to notch a goal. The game was thus a hard and fast one. In the second half-time the game was not so brilliant and interesting. The Hussars pressed forward vigorously, but again had another goal against them when there was a quarter-of-an-hour more to play, during which neither side scored. The game was thus won by the Shropshires by three goals to one. There was a good crowd of soldiers present during the evening.

THE POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 10.

To-day being Cup Day a very large gathering had assembled at the race-course. The special from Bombay brought a large contingent of sportsmen and the book-makers made a brisk business. In the afternoon the Western India Turf Club gave a luncheon, at which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were present, besides all the leading members of society. After lunch Lord and Lady Northcote drove up in state to the grand-stand with a full complement of his Excellency's Body-Guard. The gubernatorial party was received at the entrance by General Burnett, Mr. Cecil Gray and other members of the Turf Club and were conducted to a place which was specially set apart for them. The Governor's Cup was won by Aga Khan's Evensong, who was the best in the lot. The following are the details :—

The Commissioner's Purse—Rs 2,000, out of which the 2nd receives Rs 300 and the third Rs 100. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs

Mr J D's br aus m Acme 9st 3lbs	Hoyt 1
Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman 8st 6lbs	Southal 2
Mr E L F DeSoyza's b aus g Comewell 9st 12lbs	Thomson 3
Mr Millward and Aga S Shah's ch aus m Rebecca 9st 11lb	0
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Warcss 7st 8lbs	O'Neill 0
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's ch aus g Guy Fawkes 7st 6lbs	Wool 0
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn 6st 12lbs	Futhehsing 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Acme, 4 to 1 Guy Fawkes, 5 to 1 Comewell, 6 to 1 Lady Yetman and 8 to 1 against the rest.

Won by 3-4 lengths. One length between second and third. Time—1 min. and 20 1-5secs.

The September Stakes—Rs 2,000 out of which second receives Rs 300 and third Rs 100. For Horses which have never won race value Rs 2,500 or over. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch aus g Hughie 8st 2lbs	Robinson 1
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart 7st	O'neill 2
Mr J D's ch aus h Miscule 9st 4lbs	Hoyt 3
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 9st 6lbs	Ebrahim 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Pope 8st 8lbs	0

Betting : 3 to 2 against Misrule, evens on Beadsman, 4 to 1 Hughie and 5 to 1 Stoddard.

Won by 1 1-2 lengths. A neck divided the second and third. Time—1 min. and 16 2-5 secs.

The Wanowrie Stakes—Rs 3,000, of which second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs 200. For Arab Ponies 13 3 and under holding certificates prior to 1st April 1899 13 3 to carry 9st 3lbs. W I. And Arab Ponies 13 3 1-2 holding certificate subsequent to 31st March 1899 13 3 1-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1898 once 4lbs ; twice 7lbs ; Winners since the above date of an aggregate value of Rs 3,000 5lbs ; of Rs 5,000 or over 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st April 1900 4lbs. Maidens 7lbs (not accumulative) Distance—6 furlongs

Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 8st 4lbs	Ebrahim 1
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 8st 8lbs	Cowell 2
Aga Mirja Ahmed's b a h Arthur 8st 11lbs	Wool 3
H H The Maharah of Jodhpore's b a h Nobleman 10st 4lbs	Morrison 0
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch a h Jamil II 9st 4lbs	Robinson 0
Messrs Francis and Gordon's g a h Shipshape 9st 11lbs	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant 8st 10lbs	Hoyt 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Arbid 8st 7lbs	Ramshaw 0
Messrs Barns, Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 8st 7lbs	Greenhalgh 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Plebeian 8st 4lbs	0
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar 8st 4lbs	Soda 0
Lt-Col J Monteith's ch a h Palefface 8st 4lbs	0
Mr S C P's b a h Leader 7st 12lbs	Southal 0
Mr Lyndon's g a h Phocos 7st 12lbs	0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Chancellor 7st 12lbs	C B Mahomed 0
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 7st 12lbs	0

Betting : 3 to 1 against Brigand and Arthur, 5 to 1 Chester, 6 to 1 Jamil and Bonaparte, 10 to 1 Nobleman and Buktawar and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Won by 1 1-4 length. A neck between the second and third. Time— 1min. and 23 1-4 secs.

The Governor's Cup—Rs 4,000 (Rs 1 000 presented by H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote G C I E and the balance from the fund) out of which the second receives Rs 600 and the third Rs 200. For Arabs and Bombay Presidency C Bs'. Weight—Handicap. Penalties—The Winner of any race or races (Selling Races excepted) after the publication of the handicap, value Rs 200 and upwards to carry 4lbs extra, of any races value Rs 900 and upwards 7lbs extra. Distance—R C and distance

H H Aga Khan's br ch m Evensong 10st	Ebrahim 1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch a h Eclipse 9st 8lbs	Robinson 2
Mr S C P's ch a h Chand 7st 11lbs	Wool 3
Mr A M Amir's b a h Hyderi 8st	Greenhalgh 0
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Angler 7st 6lbs	Hoyt 0
Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz 7st 8lbs	Southall 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Secunder 7st 3lbs	0
Mr S C P's ch a h India 7st 2lbs	0
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy 6st 13lbs	O'Neill 0
H H The Maharaja of Holkar's b a h Chieftain 6st 11lbs	Noor Mahomed 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a c Earl 6st 7lbs	0
Mr A M Amir's g a h Soohiel 6st 4lbs	Futhesing 0

Betting : 3 to 1 against Evensong and Angler ; 4 to 1 Shanavaz, 5 to 1 Hyderi and Eclipse, 8 to 1 Chand and Chieftain, 10 to 1 Brandy, 15 to 1 Soohiel, and 20 to 1 Earl.

Won by 1 1-2 length, half-a-length between second and third. Time—3 minutes and 7 1-5 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Stakes—Rs 3,000, of which second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs 200. For Horses Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Cherry 9st 12lbs	Cowell 1
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's b h Up Guards 8st 13lbs	Robinson 2
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's b aus m Ailie 7st 10lbs	Ebrahim 3
Mr A A Apcar's b e g Simon 9st 4lbs	0
Mr J B's b aus g Security 9st	Southall 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 8st 9lbs	Wool 0
Mr R Jackson's ch aus m Gnullo 8st 2lbs	Greenhalgh 0
Messrs Allan and Tullock's ch aus g Harkaway 7st	O'Neil 0

Betting : 3 to 1 against Gnullo, 4 to 1 Cherry, Security, Up Guards, and Ailie, 5 to 1 Harkaway and 6 to 1 Vigorous.

Won by a length, 3-4 length divided the second and third. Time—1 minute and 45 secs.

The Liliputs—Rs 2,000, of which second receives Rs 300 and the third Rs 100. For Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under holding certificates previous 1st April 1899. 13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I. And Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under holding certificates subsequent to 31st March 1899 13 2 1-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I. Penalities—Winners since 30th April 1898 once 4lbs ; twice 7lbs ; oftener 10lbs ; Winners since the above date of an aggregate value of Rs 3,000 5lbs ; of Rs 5,000 or over 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st April 1900 4lbs ; Maidens 7lbs (not accumulative) Distance—1-2 mile

Mr S C P's b a h Panahalla II 7st 12lbs	Southall 1
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's b a h Aristocrat 9st 4lbs	Taylor 2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 9st	Ebrahim 3
Messrs Francis and Gordon's g a h shipsaape 9st 13lbs	Ramshaw 0
Major England and Capt Roberts' ch a h Prince Charlie 9st 10lbs	Captain Moor 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan 9st 4lbs	Cowell 0
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch a h Feeroze 8st 10lbs	Robinson 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ruby 8st 10lbs	Heeroo 0
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 8st 10lbs	C B Mahomed 0
Mr B's g a g Twilight 9st 4lbs	0
Mr B's g a g Clown 8st 4lbs	Hoyt 0
Messrs A M Amir and Cowasjee Burjorjee's o a h Oriental 8st 4lbs	Soda 0
Mr Rienzi's b a h Recovery 8st 4lbs	Kunai 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 8st 1lbs	Wool 0
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st 12lbs	Noor Mahomed 0
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 7st 12lbs	Kawad 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Helper 7st 9lbs	0

Betting : Evens on Chester, 7 to 1 against Feeroze, 10 to 1 Prince Charlie, Aristocrat, and Magistrate, 12 to 1 Panahalla, Shipshape, Orphan, and Ruby ; 15 to 1 Nevermind and Grey Fox, 20 to 1 Shah Jehan, 30 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a head ; the same distance separated the second and third. Time—53 secs.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE mounted sports were continued last evening, but owing to the poorness of the entries the sport was not good. Mr. Heugh Symons, who is in charge, has worked hard to secure the success of this section, and he should receive greater support.

The results of the events are as follows :—

TENT PEGGING—(Horses), 1 Mr. Symons, 2 Mr. Durnford.

TENT PEGGING—(Ponies), 1 Captain Paleogus, 2 Captain Tomkins and Lieut. Daugleish.

JUMPING—(Horses) 1 Colonel Boyd's horse (ridden by Capt. Hayland) 2 Lieut. Daugleish.

JUMPING—Ponies, 1 Capt. Paleogus, 2 Lieut. Daugleish.

HORSE SCURRY— 1 Lieut. Daugleish, 2 Lieut. Courage.

WHIPPET STAKES—1 Captain Hayland, 2 Mr. Service.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

PROBABLE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the members of the Cabinet have formally submitted their resignations to Lord Salisbury to facilitate any contemplated reconstruction.

The members for the following places have been re-elected, viz. :—Launceston, Ashford Norfolk (North) ; Banbury, Frome, Doncaster, Barnsley, Glamorgan (Mid) ; Montgomery, Antrim (South) ; Eland, Hallamshire, Lanark (North-West).

The following have been elected :—Partington (Liberal), Highpeak ; Barratt (Liberal), Torquay ; Lee (Conservative) Farshan ; Ratcliff (Conservative), Burton.

The latest returns show that 334 Unionists, 107 Liberals and 82 Nationalists have been elected.

A Unionist candidate has gained Burton.

The Liberals have gained Torquay and High Peak.

LONDON, OCT. 10, 9-30 a.m.

The latest returns show that 337 Unionists and 113 Liberals have been elected.

(The number of Nationalists elected has been mutilated in transmission.)

Those elected include Mr. Morley and Mr. Brodrick.

The Unionists have gained Middleton and Monmouth District.

The members for Rushcliffe, Guildford, Keighley, Normanton, Mid-Lanark and Montrose have been re-elected.

The following have been elected :—Fielden (Conservative) for Middleton ; Levy (Liberal) for Loughborough ; and Rutherford Harris (Conservative) for Monmouth District.

The polling at Cardiff takes place to-day. Mr. Maclean does not stand and the candidates are Lawrence (Unionist) and Sir Edward Reed (Liberal).

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking at Stourbridge, said his foreign policy consisted in the desire to remain friendly with every great country in Europe, and something more than friendly with the United States ; though he did not presume to meddle with our foreign policy which was in the hands of Lord Salisbury.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

ANTRIM (South), Mr N G E Macartney (C) ; unopposed in 1895.

CORNWALL (Launceston), Mr J Fletcher Moulton (L).
1895—T G Owen (L) 3,633
F Wills (L U) 2,975
On the death of Mr T Owen (polling Aug 3rd, 1898)—
J Fletcher Moulton (L) 3,951
Sir F Wills (L U) 2,833

CARMARTHEN (District), Mr Davies (L), Liberal gain.
1895—Sir J. Jenkins (C) 2,443
Major Jones (L) 2,391

DERBYSHIRE (High Peak), Mr Partington (L), Liberal gain.
1895—Captain Sidebottom (C) 4,671
A G Symonds (L) 4,164

DEVON (Torquay), Mr F L Barratt (L), Liberal gain.
1895—Comdr Phillpotts (C) 4,205
F L Barratt (L) 4,030

GLAMORGAN (Mid), Mr S T Evans (L).
1895—Evans (L) 5,612
J E Vaughan (C) 2,935

GLAMORGAN (Rhondda Valley), Mr W Abraham (L), Unopposed in 1895.

HANTS (Fareham), Mr Lee (C).
1885—Lieut-General Sir F Fitzwigram (C) unopposed.

KENT (Ashford), Mr L Hardy (C) ; unopposed in 1895.

LANARKSHIRE (North-West), Mr J G Holburn (L).
1895—Holburn (L) 5,244
G Whitelaw (C) 3,147

LANCASHIRE (Radcliffe), Mr Taylor (L), Liberal gain.
1895—Mellor (C) 5,525
Dr Pollard (L) 4,923

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, Mr A C Humphreys-Owen (L).
1895—Humphreys-Owen (L) 3,442
R Wynn (C) 3,415

NORFOLK (North), Sir W B Gurdon (L).
1895—H Cozens-Hardy (L) 4,246
Sir K Kemp (C) 3,738
On the elevation of Mr Cozens-Hardy to the Judicial Bench (polling Mar. 16th, 1899).—
Sir W B Gurdon (L) 4,775
Sir K Kemp (C) 3,610

OXFORDSHIRE (Banbury), Mr A Brassey (C).
1895—Brassey (C) 4,057
C Thornton (L) 3,074

SOMERSET (Frome), Mr J E Barlow (L).
1895—Viscount Weymouth (C) 5,043
J E Barlow (L) 4,630
On Viscount Weymouth succeeding to the Marquisate of Bath (polling June 2nd, 1896).

STAFFORDSHIRE (Burton), Mr Ratcliff (C).
Mr S Evershed (L) unopposed in 1895.
J E Barlow (L) 5,032
Lord Alex Thynne (C) 4,733

YORKSHIRE (Doncaster), Mr F W Fison (L).
1895—Fison (C) 6,098
J Walton (L) 5,957

YORKSHIRE (Elland), Mr C P Trevelyan (L).
1895—T Wayman (L) 5,387
A T Clay (C) 5,081
On the resignation of Mr Wayman (polling Mar. 8th, 1899).—
C P Trevelyan (L) 6,041
P S Foster (C) 5,057

YORKSHIRE (Barnsley), Mr J Walton (L).
1895—Earl Compton (L) 6,820
Hon R H Col Greville (C) 4,653
On E Compton succeeding to the Marquisate of Northampton (polling Oct. 28th, 1897)—
J Walton (L) 3,744
Capt J Wyndham (C) 3,454
Pete Curran (Ind L) 1,091

YORKSHIRE (Hallamshire), Sir F T Mappin (L).
1895—Mappin (L) 5,949
F S Hatchard (C) 5,054

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS." ABOUT MEMBERS.

Abraham, W (L), elected for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D, '95 ; sat for same constit '85-95 ; s of the late Mr T Abraham, collier and copper smelter ; b '42 ; E Cwmavon village school ; miners agent '73 ; Vice-President of the Monmouth and South Wales Mining Association ; J P for Glamorganshire ; member of the Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties ; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon."

Barlow, John Emmott (L), who, on the succession of the present Marquis of Bath to the peerage, regained for the Liberals, in June '95, the seat for the Frome Division of Somerset, which he had held in the last Parliament ; e s of the late Mr Thomas Barlow, of Torkington Lodge, near Stockport ; b '57 ; is a barrister, but does not practise, being a partner in the firms of Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co, Calcutta, Shangai and Singapore ; a J P for Cheshire and Somerset, and C C Cheshire.

Evans, ST (L) elected for Glamorganshire, Mid, '95 ; sat for same constit, '90-91 and '92-5 ; s of Mr John Evans, of Skewen, near Neath ; E Swansea College School, Aberystwith University College, and London University ; Solicitor '83 ; called to the Bar, Middle Temple '91.

Fison, F W (C), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Doncaster D, '95 ; e s of Mr William Fison, of Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale ; b '47 ; E Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford (M A) '74 ; J P and D L for West Rididg, Yorks ; Director of the G N Railway Co ; F O S,

Hardy, L (C), elected for Kent, Ashford D, '95 ; sat for same constit '92-5 ; y s of the late Sir John Hardy, Bart, of Burton-on-Trent ; b '54 ; E Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M A 1st class History '76) J P for West Rididg, Yorks ; D L and J P Kent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Commissary on the effective list in the Small Arms Factory at Kirkee, the post of head overseer of stores being reduced to that of conductor.

The Chitral reliefs arrived at Sada, all well, yesterday.

The Corps to-day reporting cholera are the 17th Bengal Lancers, 31st Punjab Infantry and F Battery, R. H. A., at Mianmir and Sialkote.

Lieutenant-Colonel Townley has one year's extension in command of the 2nd Suffolks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haggard, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, goes on half-pay on the 28th instant, four years' tenure expired.

Lieutenant Binny, from the Bedford Regiment, officiates as Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant Macpherson, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiates as Double Company Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry.

CRICKET : SIMLA VS. PARSEES.

The Simla vs. Parsees cricket match concluded to-day in a win for the latter by 101 runs, Simla having only made 135 runs in the second innings—Keighley 32, Onslow 30, French 18, Short 15, and Fegen 14.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

ABANDONMENT OF THE TRIP TO THE GIR FOREST.

H. E. the Viceroy having ascertained that the statements which have appeared concerning the dwindling numbers of the lions in the Gir forest in Kathiawar are correct, has decided to abandon his proposed shoot, which would not have been arranged for had the facts been brought at an earlier date to his knowledge. The date of the departure from Simla will, therefore, be changed from October 22nd to the 25th, the halt at Karachi will be from the 27th to the 30th, the visit to Bhuj from October 31st to November 1st, thus arriving at Junagarh (from Verawal) as previously arranged on November 3rd. The rest of the programme will remain unaltered.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN GUJARAT.

ENQUIRY ORDERED BY GOVERNMENT.

REGARDING the oppressive measures alleged to have been taken for the collection of Land Revenue in parts of the Broach and Surat Districts the following resolution was issued by Government, Famine Department, to-day :—

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1900.

Resolution.—The Governor in Council has considered with attention the representations of the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Parekh regarding the oppressive measures which are alleged to have been taken for the collection of revenue in the Ankleswar Taluka and Hansot Mahal of the Broach District and the Olpad Taluka of Surat. The anonymous statements previously made in the public press were in the opinion of Government sufficiently met by the explanations offered by responsible officials with the support of the Collectors Messrs. Panse and Weir, officers whose sympathy with the people and knowledge of their circumstances forbade the supposition that they would lend the smallest countenance to harshness of description, much less to acts of illegality and oppression in the collection of revenue during a year of famine. The present allegations however stand on a different footing. Some of them relate to acts of oppression alleged to have been committed in years previous to the famine. They consist for the most part of written statements, *ex parte* it is true but taken by the Honourable Member in his own handwriting or in his presence and supported by an expression of his belief in their genuineness and veracity. A serious indictment against the character of responsible officials directly concerned in the collection of the land revenue and the efficiency of the supervision exercised over them is thus presented to Government. In these circumstances the Governor in Council consider it incumbent on him to institute full and strictly impartial inquiries with the object of testing the accuracy of the particular statements and general allegations made as to oppressiveness and illegality in the collection of revenue in the tracts mentioned.

2. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that for the purpose of investigating the allegations contained in the Honourable Mr. Parekh's letter and appendices a formal inquiry should be held in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII. of the Land Revenue Code. The inquiry will be in public, any person concerned being permitted to have the assistance of a pleader or recognized agent, and the proceeding being judicial oaths or affirmations may be administered and false evidence will be punishable under the Penal Code. For the duty of conducting such inquiry the Governor in Council has selected Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S. who has been Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for three years and whose services will shortly be replaced at the disposal of this Government. Mr. Maconochie should take up the inquiry immediately on arrival, and to enable him to exercise the powers specified in the provisions of the Land Revenue Code above referred to, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him to be an Assistant to the Collectors of Broach and Surat. Mr. Maconochie is an officer of experience, judgment and ability and well acquainted with the districts named.

3. Besides investigating and reporting on specific allegations Mr. Maconochie should be directed, with reference to paragraphs 3 (1), 11 and 13 of the Honourable Mr. Parekh's letter, to prepare on the basis of the Government records and local inquiry a statement of the condition of the Ankleswar Taluka and Hansot Mahal prior to the famine, and of the ability of the people to meet the demands for revenue made upon them in the course of the revenue year 1899. He should inquire into the extent and causes of the relinquishment of land which has occurred, and state his opinion with reasons as to the inference which can be drawn from those relinquishments regarding the capacity or incapacity to pay of those persons who were pressed for payment of their revenue in the neighbourhood in which the Honourable Mr. Parekh has pursued his inquiries.

4. With reference to paragraphs 34 and 35 of the letter Mr. Maconochie should submit a statement of all the cases mentioned by the Honourable Mr. Parekh showing in each instance (1) the amount allotted as takavi or charitable relief as the case may be, (2) the date of the allotment, (3) the amount of revenue, if any, due at that date, (4) total amount of revenue due on the holding of the allottee. (5) the dates on which the revenue was paid and (6) what reason there may be to suppose that the allotment was given or obtained with the object of recouping revenue payments previously made or paying off arrears still due.

5. The grounds for the allegation (paragraph 37 of the letter) that the man Parsottam had other lands should be investigated and clearly stated, as also the exact facts in relation to the mortgage to Adarji mentioned in paragraph 40.

6. The Commissioner, N. D., has already been requested to report on the statements made in the case of "Imperatrix vs. Harilal" (paragraph 17 of the letter) and accepted by the Sub-Judge-Magistrate as proof of a general practice. Mr. Maconochie should however also investigate these statements, and report how far there is evidence of a general practice of illegal attachments.

7. In communicating to Government the result of his formal investigation Mr. Maconochie is not precluded from reporting any facts ascertained by him which bear on the general assertions made by the Honourable Mr. Parekh.

8. Mr. Maconochie's report should be submitted through the Collectors of Surat and Broach and the Commissioner, N. D., who should transmit it to Government with their remarks and comments, and a clear statement of the extent to which they accept the conclusions stated therein.

9. The Collector of Surat should be requested to explain why the joint petition to the Governor in Council referred to in paragraph 47 of the letter was withheld by him, and why he felt unable to support the recommendation that those villages which were to receive reductions of assessment according to the revised settlement which had been sanctioned by Government should receive the benefit of those reductions during the year of scarcity 1899-1900 instead of waiting for them until the formal introduction of the revised rates from the commencement of the revenue year 1900-1901.

10. The Commissioner, N. D., should be requested to report in what manner the petitions of the Bohora cultivator referred to in paragraph 45 of the Honourable Mr. Parekh's letter were disposed of and whether there is any reason to fear that the sale of the petitioner's bullock was not justified in the circumstances. The Honourable Mr. Lely should also report on the statement in paragraph 15 of the letter that two of the people of Bhodol went to him to complain of ill-treatment by Government servants.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

MRS. FRANK PENNY has just published a work under the above title dealing with the history of the East Indian Company which contains many interesting episodes in connection with the rise of the Indian Empire. The original East Indian Company was formed in the year 1600, and its first settlement was at Masulipatam, a seaport between Madras and Calcutta, cities which did not then exist. Their early difficulties arose from the jealousy of the Dutch and Portuguese, and it was found if trade was to be developed with any success a new field must be sought. This was found in a narrow strip of land lying North of St. Thome, the Myliapore of to-day. It was rented from the Rajah of Chandragheri ; and on this bit of sand and mud was laid the first foundation of our Indian Empire. In the middle and during the latter half of the seventeenth century trade suffered grievously from pirates, worst of whom were natives :—

"There was a strong band of native pirates on the West Coast of India, that attacked ships coming up to Madras from the Cape. It was headed by a Mahratta chief named Angria, who at the beginning of the 18th century, held an almost impregnable position in the fortress of Gheria, a small Gibraltar on the Mahratta coast. For years Angria, and his sons after him, were the terror of the Indian Ocean, and no merchant ships could leave Surat or Bombay without a strong armed escort. It was long after Gyfford's time that the power of these pirates was broken. Angria himself was never caught, he died at his castle of Gheria, and his sons continued his nefarious calling under his name. Many expeditions were made against them, but in vain. In 1717 Charles Boone, Governor of Bombay, whose early days of service were spent in Fort St. George and whose marriage to Jane, daughter of Daniel Chardin, is recorded in the register books of St. Mary's, sent a force against Angria after the capture of the Success, a valuable merchantman belonging to the Company. In 1718 a second expedition was despatched which met with no better success than the first. Gheria proved far too strong a fortress for the forces sent against it. It was protected by heavy artillery which was under European direction, and it possessed a formidable fleet of ships of all kinds, which were fully armed with guns. The crews were composed of Dutch, Portuguese, English, Arabs, Negroes, and others who fought desperately, and spared neither themselves nor their enemies. It was not until 1747 that the pirates received a check. In that year Commodore James, of the Company's Marine Service, commanded the Guardian, 28 guns. He was convoying a fleet of seventy valuable coasters when he sighted Angria. He signalled to the coasters to run into Tellicherry, on the West Coast, which was near at hand, and then boldly attacked the pirates, who, although not defeated, were beaten off and obliged to retire to Gheria. In 1756, James, who had kept them in check from the time of his first encounter determined to beard the lion in his den and take Gheria. He left Bombay with a large well-armed fleet. Clive who had lately arrived in Bombay, accompanied him with eight hundred soldiers and three hundred native troops. There was a big set-fight off the fortress, in which the pirates were defeated. Behind the rock lay an excellent harbour, with docks which were completely hidden from the sea. James penetrated into the harbour and set fire to the shipping. At the same time Clive landed with his troops, scaled the heights, and took the fort. At its capture it contained two hundred cannon, six brass mortars, a quantity of ammunition, £125,000 in treasure, and eleven prisoners, eight of whom were English-men and three Dutch. From that time the power of the pirates was broken, and it never revived ; and from that time they gradually disappeared from the coasts of India under the vigilance of the Indian Marine."

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Pitt, the grandfather of Lord Chatham, was Governor of Fort St. George in 1698. While holding this position he became acquainted with a jewel merchant Jamchund, who brought a Kistna diamond of great size for sale. Pitt, seeing money in it, could not resist the temptation of making a private bargain. He became the possessor of the stone for the sum of £20,400.

Later on Pitt had the stone cut in England, and sold it to the Regent of France for £135,000. The Directors of the company did not much like this transaction, and Pitt was told to hand over the reins to Gulstone Addison. This Gulstone Addison was a brother of Joseph, and it was the Indian fortune which he bequeathed to the great Essayist that enabled him to marry the Countess of Warwick, a circumstance which we do not remember to have been mentioned either by Macaulay, Johnson, or Thackeray, or by Mr. Courthope in his Life of Addison. Madras is connected with another great name in English literature. In the register of St. Mary's Church at Madras there is the following note adjoining the entry of the burial of Mary Clarke, Milton's granddaughter :—"Deborah, third daughter of Milton the poet, by his first wife, was married to Abraham Clarke, weaver in Spitalfields, and their son Caleb came to Madras while Thomas Pitt was Governor." It seems to us unnecessary to suggest any doubt as to the connection of Warren Hastings with the noble family of Huntingdon. The estate of Daylesford, in Worcestershire, was undoubtedly in possession of one branch of that family in the Seventeenth Century ; and the last Hastings of Daylesford, who was obliged to part with the property, was Warren's great-grandfather.

LORD CLIVE.

Mrs. Penny seems to have heard more about Clive than about Hastings :—

"He arrived in the roads in the hottest month of the year ; and it is easy to imagine the disgust and depression which overcame him as he looked over the bulwarks of the ship at the dreary waste of sand, the glaring sea, and the dazzling haze of the heat. He landed in a surf-boat, and was put down on the beach with his personal luggage, according to the custom of the day. There he was instantly surrounded by a noisy gang of coolies clamouring to be employed as porters, and seizing his goods without ceremony. To this day the European finds it difficult to keep his temper when first setting his foot on India's coral strand, although the arrangements for landing have been vastly improved since Clive's time. Clive had not far to walk ; he waded ankle-deep over a belt of sand, and passing through the sea-gate found himself within Fort St. George. The sentry at the gate could point out his new home, which was not fifty yards distant. His rooms faced the sea, but the Fort wall shut out the view as effectually as any prison wall, and the high-spirited, adventurous lad must have felt his heart sink deeper still as he contemplated the dreary prospect. There was the dull monotonous roar of the surf outside and the hoarse croaking of the carrion crows about his windows, a brick wall as a view, and a fierce tropical sun overhead, which he was already beginning to feel insupportable. The friend who was to have welcomed and received him had left for England, and the disheartened lad was dependent on strangers."

THE "KALIDAS" CASE.

THE Benares Magistrate, on Tuesday was occupied in hearing the addresses on behalf of the prosecution and the defence in the "Kalidas" case. No witnesses were brought forward, and the case was closed. Mr. O'

is uniformly restrained and impressive. Mr. Henry Neville carried off the chief honours as the fiery and courageous old Minister Lord Derwent. There was never-failing fire in his eye, spirit in his words, and appropriateness in his gesture. Mr. Cooper Cliffe, though somewhat spasmodic and unnatural in his utterance, was an ideal villain; Marcus Benton, M.P., in his hands, provoked the indignation of the gallery at every turn Mr. Eugene Mayeur cleverly personated Count Ostadine, the spy, and Mr. Lewis Edgard effectively acted the dying patient. The Baroness was played with distinction by Mrs. Raleigh, and Miss Lettice Fairfax gave a great charm and grace to the character of the heroine. All the numerous other personages were in adequate hands, and comic relief was happily reduced to an almost inoffensive minimum.

A somewhat ponderous play with an involved plot and a pretty love interest is the latest historical drama, "Colonel Cromwell," now running at the Globe. The authors have been at great pains to disabuse playgoers of the idea that Puritans must necessarily have been a grim lot, but, unfortunately, they have not too well succeeded in this well-meant intention, nor does the attempt to portray the great Protector to us other than as the rough fen soldier, inconoc last, and king-baiter result in a very interesting portrait of that worthy. The basis of the story as set forth at the Globe in Messrs. Patterson and Cartwright's play is that Rachel Fullerton. Cromwell's neice, has given her heart into the keeping of a young Royalist, one Ralph Dangerfield. The villain of the piece is Captain Capell, a traitor in the Parliamentary camp, who, too, has set his affections on the fair Rachel, and uses every means in his power to bring his rival Dangerfield to naught. He is well-nigh successful at one juncture, but Dangerfield is saved by Cromwell, and all ends happily. Some opportunities for very picturesque scenes are given, and there is a kind of historical flavour about the new play that will doubtless commend it to many. It is not an exciting production, however, nor is it particularly interesting from a histrionic point of view. Mr. Charles Cartwright gives a good robust, slightly highly coloured portrait of the Protector, and Mr. Dawson Millward makes a very manly Dangerfield; the heroines being very tenderly represented by Miss Suzanne Sheldon.

At the Dedley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, London, the eighth annual exhibition of the Photographic alon has opened. The work displayed, as a whole, cannot fail to produce amongst serious photographers feelings of gratification and pride. Few specimens of the "bread and butter" class of production meet the eye. These one may seek in the studio windows and showcases, as the professional photographers, as a rule, have little concern with the advancement of their craft in the highest pictorial and artistic sense. That task is left to the amateur, and it can truly be said that in the present exhibition he makes a very successful effort. A photograpoic salon without its little eccentricities would of course be uninviting, and indeed impossible. This year the eccentricities appear, but they do not strike one so forcibly as last year. Many of them are of American and Continental origin, and may be taken as representative of photographic tendencies abroad. They are welcome nevertheless. Obviously foreign work cannot be in sufficient force to compete fairly with home productions, yet one is made to realise that American work this year shows a great advance. Portraiture and figure studies of American authership are of a high order of merit; they include some of the gems of the exhibition. We may mention especially the works of Messrs. Frank, Eugene Yarnell, C. Abbott, F. C. Baker, HoHand, Day, Edward J. Steichen, and Mrs. Kasebier, all of whom contribute studies which is better framed would certainly be among the leading pictures in he gathering.

A few years ago rough papers were used in a glaringly indiscriminate manner by photographers who ought to give effect to what was often indifferent, work. A rational level has however, now been reached and the aggressive look of extremely rough paper is now generally avoided. Mr. Walter Benington's "Among the Housetops" may be quoted as a misuse of paper. It is a scene over London houses, and what is apparently the dome of St. Paul's is a flat, coarse-looking piece produced by the extreme roughness of the paper; the whole picture is further marred by prominent water-mark lines running horizontally across the paper. No doubt the paper was purposely chosen, but to what end? We cannot attempt a detailed notice of the very fine collection. Mr. H. P. Robinson, the veteran photographer, shows some prints of a type always associated with his name. The girls in sun-bonnets amongst the strongly sunlit foliage are uniformly well rendered. Mr. Horsley Hinton, in spite of many imitators, still holds a distinct place, and the strong individuality of his work is not less noticeable this year than previously. It is fine and impressive, but perhaps a little venturesome. Mr. J. M. C. Grove shows several examples of what may be termed one of the applications of photography rather than of photography itself, and he is not the only exhibitor who tends in this direction. His photographs are suggestive of the roughest of charcoal drawings. Mr. Karl Greger maintains his reputation with "On the Coast of Northumbria"—undoubtedly a fine piece of work, pictorially and technically; and so do many other contributors. The collection includes about 240 works. The Committee may be congratulated on the success of the show, which remains open until November 3

SUITS AGAINST THE COLLETOR OF BOMBAY.

ENHANCED ASSESSMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, as Revenue Judge, gave judgments in two of the revenue suits pending before him. In the first case Mr. Dadoba Janardhan appealed against an order made by the Collector of Bombay to increase the assessment on certain lands and buildings owned by him at Girgaum from 9 pies per square yard to 6 annas 6 pies. The plaintiffs claim was that the land in question, which is about 3,073 square yards, in area was formerly in the possession of his father, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, who, in the year 1888, had purchased it absolutely from the trustees of the Free Church of Scotland Mission School for Rs. 33 000, with the approval of Government, subject to nominal assessment. He urged that by the enhanced assessment great hardship would be entailed on him inasmuch as it would leave him a return of Rs. 7 a month only on a capitalised sum of Rs. 47,000. He asked the Court to heid that the Collector was not entitled to enhance the assessment, and, if he was that the increase made was unreasonably excessive and unwarrantable.

The defence was that Government were not parties to the negotiations between the plaintiff's predecessor and the trustees of the Mission School, nor did they ever agree that the land and premises should be assessed by a nominal assessment and that such assessment should be maintained for ever. The Government were entitled to enhance the assessment, and if the plaintiff felt himself aggrieved thereby his remedy was to petition Government for a reduction.

The Judge held that there was nothing illegal in the enhancement of the assessment. There might be a hardship as represented on behalf of the plaintiff, and were it a part of his Honour's duty to do so he would say that he was entitled to sympathy. But this was entirely a matter to be met by an appeal to Government praying for the reduction of the enhanced assessment. The Court found all the issues in the defendant's favour and dismissed the suit with costs.

In the second case the Collector of Bombay was sued by Haji Ahmed Haji Ibrahim and Oosman Haji Vulee for assessing their land at Parel admeasuring 1,115 square yards at the rate of one anna six pies per yard per annum from the 1st October 1899. The plaintiffs stated that an assessment of Rs. 5-12-11 was levied on the land for the first time in 1877, but he Government had no right to assess it at all, and the assessment was erroneously and improperly levied. They prayed that the Court should declare accordingly, or if not, hold that Government were not entitled to enhance the assessment until the period of thirty years had expired.

The defendant said that by a certain Inam grant dated the 20th December 1783, the Honourable United East India Company in consideration of services rendered by Manekji Lowji and Bomonji Lowji, Master Builders, granted to them and their heirs certain *loca batty* ground in the district of Parel. Subsequently these two persons, or their heirs in title, or their tenants in occupation encroached upon Government land abutting upon or adjoining the above ground. The piece or parcel of land which was the subject matter, of this suit, was a portion of the encroachments, and was duly assessed by the Collector in 1870, no objection having been raised at that time. Plaintiffs were therefore, bound by that assessment. It was also contended that the Collector was entitled to increase the assessment.

This suit was also dismissed, the Court holding that the plaintiffs were barred from disputing the original assessment.

THE FRERE ROAD TRAGEDY.

THE VERDICT.

Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry last evening, at the St. George's Hospital, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Charles Frederick Shambert and Mrs. Mary Teresa Shambert, both of whom died from wounds received under circumstances already published. Inspector Meyers was present at the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Gopal Rama, a cook in the employ of Mr. Marchant, said that about 8 o'clock on Monday night, while in the cook-room behind the sitting-room, he heard three shots fired. He went into the sitting-room and saw Marchant standing near one of the windows; he was shouting out for the police. Mr. Shambert was sitting near a round table in the middle of the room. Mr. Shambert had a revolver in his right hand like the one produced and he fired a shot at Marchant, but missed his aim, and the bullet struck some flower vases on the wall. Mr. Marchant then ran past Shambert out of the room and went downstairs. Witness also ran downstairs, leaving Mr. Shambert in the middle of the room. While witness was in the verandah, he heard another shot fired. Marchant was afterwards put in a victoria and conveyed to hospital. Mrs. Shambert was brought downstairs on a stretcher and carried by bearers to the hospital. Witness knew nothing about Shambert until he heard the shot.

Mrs. Alice Stenson, wife of John Stenson, a constable in the Bombay Police Force, said that she lived on the same floor as Mrs. Shambert and Mr. Marchant, but on the opposite side of the staircase. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, Marchant came to her, and asked her to go across and console Mrs. Shambert as her brother-in-law had just gone there and told her that her husband had died. Marchant and witness went across to the rooms. Witness remained near the dining-room door while Marchant went in to tell Mrs. Shambert, who came out, and they both went into the sitting-room. Mrs. Shambert sat on the long chair near the left window and witness sat next to her on a little chair. Mrs. Shambert was talking about her husband and nothing else. She was crying and said she was sorry to hear of his death, as she had never wished him any harm. Witness thought Mr. and Mrs. Shambert were separated. Witness did not know Mrs. Shambert well. They talked for about twenty minutes, and then they heard a shot fired. They thought it was a fire-work. They heard a second shot and both stood up. The sound of the shots came from the dining-room. Witness went towards the door, and then saw Marchant coming into the sitting-room, holding the back of his head. Shambert was close behind him. Nothing was said. Witness saw the revolver in Shambert's hand just as Marchant had passed witness, and then Shambert pointed the weapon at something behind her and fired a shot. The shot whizzled past her finger. Witness then ran into the bed-room thinking to get out of the way. As the third shot was fired, witness heard Mrs. Shambert shriek. Witness came out of the bed-room and ran downstairs, but took no notice of anybody. When she got downstairs she saw Mrs. Shambert on the verandah. Mrs. Shambert went upstairs with witness to Mrs. Meyer's quarters, which were above theirs. Mrs. Shambert almost fainted when she got into Mrs. Meyer's room. They gave her some restoratives and she sat on a chair, but slipped off. After this witness went away. Witness knew that Mrs. Shambert was in delicate health, but she appeared quite well and there was nothing the matter with her.

Mr. Marchant was asked by the coroner to give his evidence, but being unable to speak, he wrote the following statement in the presence of the coroner:—

"Mr. C. F. Shambert called at my place at 7-30 on Monday night, while we were at supper. He was crying and said he wanted to see my aunt. He was admitted in and sat at our table, but refused everything, except a cup of cocoa. He and I were talking in the dining-room, while my sister was making some more cocoa for a friend. He asked me to open one of the windows. After doing so, he fired at me. I received one shot behind the right ear; running out into the hall to warn the others two more shots were fired at me. While my aunt was making for the exit he fired at her. I was the last to leave the place. He was then in the hall loading his revolver. I went downstairs."

Captain Sidney Harvey Burnett, M. B., I. M. S., Resident Surgeon of the St. George's Hospital, described the injuries received by the two deceased. After admission the condition of both the patients gradually grew worse and they died within a few hours. Mrs. Shambert on admission stated that she expected to be delivered of a child on the 18th instant. Her appearance was in accordance with her statement. On the supposition that the child might be alive Cæsarean section was performed, when the patient was expiring. The child was found to be dead. It might have been alive when she was admitted into the hospital. He had no reason to suppose it was not. The cause of Mrs. Shambert's death was syncope, resulting from internal hœmorrhage from gun shot wound of the abdominal vessels. After admission she made a voluntary statement.

MRS. SHAMBERT'S STATEMENT.

In answer to questions put to her by Dr. Burnett, she said:

How were you wounded?—By a shot from a revolver, I think.

Do you know who fired at you? —Yes, Mr. Shambert, my husband's brother.

Did you see him fire at you?—Yes.

Where were you when he fired at you?—In the sitting-room talking to a lady-friend, Mrs. Stenson. I heard two reports and we all rushed out, when he fired at me.

Were you upstairs at the time?—He fired at me, upstairs. He came to the sitting-room and fired at me.

How often did Shambert fire at you?—Once.

Asked if she had anything further to communicate she said that Shambert brought the news of her husband's death, of which she had not heard about half-an-hour before he fired at her.

When asked why Shambert fired at her, she said, "I really cannot tell; through bad feelings I suppose, my husband having left me. We have been separated three months now. He never threatened to do me injury; but I have heard that he threatened to do so." She said that one day she heard him say that he would make it hot for her. She added that she expected to be delivered on the 18th instant.

With regard to Shambert, Dr. Burnett was of opinion that the cause of death was syncope, the result of hœmorrhage due to a bullet wound in one of the vessels of the left lung. Shambert also made a statement, but as he was unable to speak he answered the questions by sign. It was as follows:—

SHAMBERT'S STATEMENT.

Can you tell me what happened?—He could not speak.

Did you shoot yourself? — He nodded.

Was it a revolver you used?—He nodded.

Was it your own revolver?—He nodded.

How many persons did you fire at?—He held up three fingers.

Did you fire at Marchant?—He nodded.

Did you fire at Mrs. Shambert?—He nodded.

Did you write the letter found on you?—He nodded.

Did you write on the card?—He nodded.

Regarding the death of the child Dr Burnett was of opinion that it was due to asphyxia, resulting from failure of the internal circulation owing to the mother's hœmorrhage.

The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict that Shambert committed suicide while Mrs. Shambert was shot by Shambert, under such circumstances that his act amounted to wilful murder. The verdict with regard to the child's death was returned in accordance with the medical evidence.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

In Thayetmyo the crop has suffered somewhat owing to abundant rainfall. The rainfall in Sagaing since the first forecast has been regular and heavy and therefore the cotton crops are now in good condition and promise to do well. In the Budalin sub-division of Lower Chindwin the rainfall was heavy in July and August, and crop prospects are not very good. In the Mintaingbin township of the Pale subdivision, only 710 acres were brought under cultivation and 205 acres were destroyed in the Salingyi township, owing to heavy rainfall. Crop prospects good. Meiktila rainfall sufficient, standing crops generally promise well. Myingyan crop generally promise well. The area under cultivation in the five principal cotton-growing districts is reported to be 151,033 acres or 2,470 acres more than last year. In Thayetmyo and the Lower Chindwin the crop has been damaged by the heavy rainfall, but otherwise the prospects are good.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 9d. per bottle.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE EMPRESS OF DOWAGER'S REFUGEE COURT.

(From the China papers to September 24.)

According to news received from the North it would seem that quite a number of the Princes, Dukes and Nobles belonging to the Imperial and the Manchu clans did not after all accompany the Empress Dowager on her flight to the West, some being massacred by Prince Tuan on the charge of intending to betray the Capital to the foreign troops, whilst many escaped to their country estates, north-east of Peking, where they are now supposed to be. The following is a list of the higher Court officials who either accompanied, or followed, the Empress Dowager to Shansi, according to a local vernacular paper:—Princes Ching (since left for Peking), Tuan, Chuang, Su and Na Yen-tu, 1st Order; Princes Lun and Su4th Order; Dukes Kuei (father-in-law of Emperor) Hsun, Pu K'ung (descendant of Confucius), Chih, and Lan; the Assistant Grand Secretaries Kang Yi and Wang Wenshao; Chao Shu-ch'iao President of the Board of Punishments, Ying Nien, Vice President of the Board of Revenue; several members of the Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department, all of the members of the Imperial College of Physicians, and about one-half of the Imperial Bodyguards of the Presence doing duty at the Chientsing Gate of the Imperial Palace. The following military officers in command of brigades accompanied the Empress-Dowager as escort: General Su Lu-tai (Manchu), with a brigade of the Peking Field Force; Duke P'u, with a brigade of the Husheng Army Corps (Prince Tuan's own troops); General Ma, with brigade of General Sung Ching's Army Corps, and General Ts'en, with two brigades of General Tung Fu-hsiang's Kansu Army Corps.

A SAD LIST.

Reliable dispatches from the North give the following list of high officials in Peking and elsewhere who have met death, since the troubles up North, either by their own hand, or executed or slain by the enemy's bullets: Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, suicide, after taking of Tientsin by the allies; General Nieh, Commander-in-Chief of Chihli provincial forces, slain during taking of Tientsin; Li Ping-heng, notorious High Commissioner of the Yangtze provinces, slain during battle at Hosiwu; Hsu Ching-cheng, Yuan Chang, Hsu Yungyi and Lien Yuan, Ministers of the Tsung-li, Ting Chieh, Provincial Treasurer of Chihli, fomerly a Boxer chief, Chin Sing, President of the Board of Revenue, Li Shan, Vice-President of the Board of Reveue, Shou Ts'sun, Hanlin, Ch'en Hsio-fen, Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, and many others, names not transpired, executed by orders of Prince Tuan or murdered by his Boxers; and finally the Grand Secretary Hsu Tung, the most conservative of conservatives in Peking, and Wang Yi-yung, President of the Imperial Academy, suicide with their respective families, old and young then residing in the North. With reference to Hsu Tung, who was over 80 years of age, he fled to a country farm house of his some 12 miles east of Peking upon the arrival of the Allied troops near the Capital, and upon learning of the flight of the Empress Dowager he committed suicide accompanied at the same time by his sons, grandsons, and most of their women and children. There are rumours of Hsu Tung having committed suicide in the Wuying Throne-hall, he being its Keeper, but this is doubtful in the face of late and more reliable news. Wang Yi-yung, the above noted President of the Imperial Academy, committed suicide with his whole family in Peking on the arrival of the Allied troops there and it is stated that over 200 families of high officials did the same thing at the time.

News to hand from Chungking states that Viceroy Kuei Chun of Szechuan has sent 10,000 picked troops from the provincial capital, Chengtu, to protect the Empress Dowager at Hsian, Shensi, and that these troops had started on the 18th August and under Provincial the command of General Hsia, the new Commander-in-Chief of Szechuan.

LI HUNG-CHANG AND THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

It has been learnt from reliable local mandarin sources that H.E. Li Hung Chang sent the following dispatch to the Russian Foreign Office lately;—"I can guarantee the restoration of the Emperor to power, but I cannot guarantee to effect the punishment of Prince Tuan and the Assistant Grand Secretary Kang Yi. Another point is that should Germany seek to make trouble in the Yangtze, China must look to Russia to prevent it." In reply to the above the Russian Foreign Office merely replied that the Czar had telegraphed the matter to Germany and had obtained a reply strongly denying that Germany had any such intention.

STILL THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S DEVOTED SLAVES.

The present undesirable turn of affairs with regard to the situation in China has caused a similar turn in the policy hitherto pursued by a number of Viceroys and Governors in this portion of the Empire, and, perhaps, we can hardly blame them for it, seeing that affairs are in such a state, and the chances are daily becoming more favourable to the Empress Dowager, who it appears has thrown herself entirely upon the protection of the now dominant Power—Russia. Apropos we learn from an entirely reliable source that the Empress Dowager intends to proceed, anyhow, to the ancient capital of China, Hsian, in Shensi province, and will probably make her resid ence there for some time to come. In consequence of this all high Ministers and rulers of provinces who owe allegiance to her and recognise the Empress Dowager as their true sovereign must, according to custom from time immemorial, send deputies to the new Court of the sovereign, with tribute of silks and satins, money and precious things, in order to proclaim their several chiefs' devotion and allegiance. This is being followed by all the Viceroys and Governors in the Empire, many of them having already named their deputies to do so. The Northern and Western Viceroys and Governors have already done so in Shansi, going some of them personally—Yu Hsien for instance—and others by deputy, and we further learn that Viceroy Liu Kunyi's deputy is to be the Taotai of Yang-chow, Wu Chung-hu.

WARSHIPS UP THE YANGTSE.

H.M.S. Marathon and Esk, the German cruiser Seeadler and the French gunboat Surprise were at Hankow. H.M.S. Wallaroo was at Kiukiang; H.M.S. Daphne at Wuhu; H.M.S. Hermione at Nanking and H.M.S. Rosario at Chinkiang.

AN "IMPERIAL" DECREE.

The following alleged "Imperial" decree was issued on the 7th ult. at dalynanfu, the provincial capital of Shansi, where the Court is still supposed to be;—

"We have successfully escorted the Empress Dowager to take temporary refuge here in Taiynanfu while, in the meantime, we had already commanded the grand Secretaries, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung, and K'un Kang, the High Ministers Ch'ung Li (Commander of the Peking Gendarmerie) Yu Te, Chin Sing P'u Shan, K'e-tan, Na Tung and Ch'en K'uei-lung, to remain A Peking to conduct the Government and we have now again sent Prince Chang, 1st Order, to Peking to meet Li Hung-chang and in conjunction with him to negotiate matters with the various Powers. Now the present difficulties first arose through the Tho-t'uan (Boxers) commencing troubles and it is therefore necessary to root them out and stop up the fountain of their origin. We cannot restore order unless we earnestly attack and suppress them. The Boxers (they are not termed "Outlaws" as should be the case if the Empress Dowager's advisers were truly earnest about it) are like rank grass and flourish in Chihli more than anywhere else. Before Li Hung-chang arrives in Chihli, therefore, we command Ting Tung, acting Viceroy of said province, to begin at once to obey our ordeas and to transmit them to the civil and military officers under him to make strict search for and assist to the best of their ability to root out and utterly destroy these Boxers. Should it hereafter appear that these Boxers still continue to march about in bands creating disorder in the country and denying the Government authorities we look to the said acting Viceroy to lead his troops and exert himself to destroy them in order to clear the country of these pests and give the masses peace."

(This, of course, does not refer to the large guard of Boxers who are with the Empress Dowager.)

ABSTRACTS FROM PEKING GAZETTE.

RECORD DECREES.

13th June.

On the 11th of June the Japanese Chancellor was murdered by desperadoes outside the Yungting-men. On hearing this intelligence we were exceedingly grieved. Officials of neighbouring nations stationed in Peking ought to be protected in every possible way, and now especially extra diligence should be displayed to prevent such occurrences, when desperadoes are as numerous as bees. We have repeatedly commanded the various local officials to insure the most efficient protection in their districts, yet, in spite of our frequent orders, we have this case of the murder of the Japanese Chancellor occurring in the very capital of the Empire. The civil or military officials have assuredly been remiss in not clearing their districts of bad characters, or immediately arresting such persons, and we hereby order every Yamen concerned to set a limit of time for arrest of the criminals that they may suffer the extreme penalty. Should the time expire without and arrest being effected, the severest punishment will assuredly be inflicted upon the responsible persons.

Edict 2.—The Boxer desperadoes have recently been causing trouble in the neighbourhood of the capital until Peking itself has become involved. We have repeatedly issued edicts stating our commands in explicit terms, to be made known to all, and we also ordered the various military commanders stationed at or near the capital to rigorously put an and to these disturbances, yet now we have cases of arson and murder, and characters of the lowes type are pertually inventing rumours, on the pretence of revenging themselves on the convert. The result has been that good soldier of ours have become involved, and regard our commands as something that can be set aside lightly. In spite of the fact that these men are known to have leagued together to commit acts of murder and arson, they suffer themselves to be misled, by them. Good citizens most of all desire to stimulate patriotism, and one would like to know when, in the history of a nation, the condoning of anarchy among the people has made that nation strong. We have now learned by investigation that among the ranks of the Boxers are many braves and despera does who have vied with one another in disgraceful acts of robbery and looting. We have already ordered Kang Yi and others to proceed to various country districts and acquains each and all with our virtuous intentions, so that there may be tranquillity. Let the Boxers who have already entered into league disband and be content. It is obvious that various cases of murder and arson which have occurred are the work of traitors, and only the fact that a man has himself caused disturbance can make us regard him as a bad citizen. These bad characters must be rooted out, and no mercy can again be shown. We order Sung Ching to command Ma Yu-k'un to come with all speed to the capital and let strenuous efforts be made to arrest all desperadoes in the region round Peking. It is important that the ringleaders be seized, but the subordinates may be allowed to disband. It is strictly forbidden to the military to use these occurrences as a pretext for causing trouble, and our hope is that the country may thus be cleared of traitors, and good citizens may be at peace.

June 17th, Edict.

Lately the people and Christians have sought means to stir up enmity, and bad language has arisen on every side. Vagabonds have taken occasion repeatedly to burn and rob. All foreign Ministers ought to be really protected. Yung Lu is ordered to detail his own soldiers and energetically use his authority and go immediately to East Legation Street and vicinity, and with all his power protect those Ministers. He must not be in the least careless. If the Ministers and their families wish to go for a time to Tientsin, they must be protected on the way; but the railroad is not now in working order. If they go by the cart road it will be difficult and there is fear that perfect protection cannot be offered. They would do better, therefore, to abide here in peace, as heretofore, and wait till the railroads are repaired and then act as circumstances render expedient. Respect this.

June 21st, Decree.

Ever since the foundation of the Dynasty, foreigners coming to China have been kindly treated. In the reigns of Tao Kuang and Hsien Feng, they were allowed to trade and they also asked leave to propagate their religion, a request which the Throne reluctantly granted. At first they were amenable to Chinese control, but for the past thirty years they have taken advantage of China's forbearance, to encroach on China's territory and trample on the Chinese people, and to demand China's wealth. Every concession made by China increased their reliance on violence. They oppressed peaceful citizens and insulted the gods and holy men, exciting the most burning indignation among the people. Hence the burning of chapels and the slaughter of converts by the patriotic braves. The Throne was anxious to avoid war, and issued edicts enjoining protection of the Legations and pity for the converts. The decres declaring Boxers and converts to be equally the children of the State were issued in the hope of removing the old feud between people converts, and extreme kindness was shown to the strangers from afar. But these people knew no gratitude and increased their pressure. A dispatch was yesterday sent by Du Chayiard, calling on us to deliver up the Taku forts into their keeping, otherwise they would be taken by force. These threats showed their aggressions. In all matters relating to international intercourse we have never been wanting in courtesies to them; but they, while styling themselves civilised States, have acted without regard for right, relying solely on their military force. We have now reigned nearly 30 years, and have treated the people as our children, the people honouring us as their Deity, and in the midst of our reign, we have been the recipients of the gracious favour of the Empress Dowager. Furthermore our ancestors have come to our aid, and the gods have answered our call; and never has there been so universal a manifestation of loyalty and patriotism—With tears have we announced the war in the ancestral shrines. Better to do our utmost and enter on the struggle than seek some means of self-preservation involving eternal disgrace. All our officials high and low are of one mind; and there have assembled without official summons several hundred thousand patriotic soldiers (I Ping—Boxers), even children carrying spears in the service of the country.—Those others rely on crafty schemes: our trust is in Heaven's justice. They depend on violence: we, on humanity. Not to speak of the righteousness of our cause our provinces number more than twenty, our people over 400,000,000, and it will not be difficult to vindicate the dignity of our country. The decree concludes by promising heavy rewards to those who distinguish themselves in battle, or subscrib found, and threatening punishment to those who show cowardice or act treacherously.

Another decree in the same Gazette expresses the satisfaction with which the Throne has received Yu Lu's report of successful engagements at Tientsin on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June; and gives great praise to the Boxers, who have done great services without assistance either of men or money from the state. Great favour will be shown them lateron, and they must continue to show their devotion.

June 24th, Decree.

Yesterday shops and houses in the neighbourhood of the Tung Tan P'ai Lou and Chang An Street, were looted by braves with arms. This is a serious matter, and we ordered Yung Lu to deputs officers to arrest the offenders. Eleven in all, belonging to various divisions, besides 23 des pera does from another body of braves, were arrested and executed on the spot, the public being duly apprised of the occurrence. We now command the various general officers to give strict orders to their subordinates that the braves are to be strenuously kept in order. Should these occurrences be repeated martial, law will be put into operation. If the various officers commanding patrols screen offenders instead of rigorously enforcing the laws, we order that they be severely punished after due investigation. We command the Military Commandant's Yamen and those responsible for the civil administration of Peking and district, arrest all desperadoes who may be creating a disturbance, and to execute them there and then. Let no mercy be shown.

2nd Decree.—Board of Revenue ordered to give Kang Yi 200 piculs of rice as provisions for the Iho Cheuan (Boxers), for general distribution among them.

3rd Decree.—Members of our people comprised in the Iho Ch'uon are scattered in all parts of the region round the metropolis and Tientsin; and it is right and proper that they should have superintendent placed over them. We appoint Prince Chuand (Tsai Hsun) and the Assistant Grand Secretary Kang Yi, to be in general command; and also order Ying Nieu gadier-General of the Left Wings, and Tsai Lan, temporarily acting as Brigadier-General of the right Wing, to act in co-operation with them. We command Wen Jui, Adjutant General of the Manchus Army, to be Brigadier-General All the member of the Iho Ch'uan are exerting their utmost energiesu and the Imperial Family must not fall behind in harbouring revenge against our enemies. It is our confident hope that the desires of each and all will be successfully consummated and it is of the utmost importance that no lack of energy be shown.

27th June.

An edict appeared yesterday directing, as a stimulus to exertion, discriminating rewards to be given to the various Army Corps that have distinguished themselves in the metropolitan districts. Now that the left wing of the army, under command of Sung Ch'ing, have in sectional divisions, marched to the Capital, let 100,000 Taels be equally divided to the men, and let orders be given to rank and file to maintain the public order with unanimity and zeal.

Edicts commanding Yu Lu to retake the Taku forts, and to prevent the foreign troops from creeping northward; also ordering the distribution of Taels 100 000 to the divisions of troops in the metropolitan district, and a like sum to the Boxers assisting them.

A NAPLES TRAGEDY.

THREE LIVES FOR A GLASS OF WINE.

"The Naples papers are daily full of cases of stabbing and murder, but one of the worst and most fatal scenes of the kind occured at Torre Annunziata. A barber was quietly taking his supper at an Inn, when a young man of his acquaintance, called Ferdinando Balzano, came into the room, poured out a glass of wine from the barber's bottle, and drank it. The barber took offence at this conduct, and challenged Balzano to go out into the street and settle the quarrel. In a few minutes the two came to blows. Then they drew out their knives and began to fight, the barber, wild with rage, attacking his opponent with particular fury. Attracted by the uproar, the father of Balzano, with a policeman called Lasco and a man named Ferrone, rushed to separate the combatants; but Balzano, vexed at the interruption, immediately left the barber and attacked the new-comers. In a very few moments, he had stabbed the policeman Lasco to the heart, the man falling dead on the spot. Then he turned again to the barber, and stabbed him in the body. The barber fell, exclaiming: "Mamma mia! he has killed me!" and died in a few minutes. Meanwhile, Balzano had turned on the other intruder, Ferrone, stabbing him more than once. The cries of the onlookers now became terrible, and a respectable shopkeeper named Giorgio rushed forward and tried to disarm the murderer; but was immediately, in his turn, stabbed low down in the stomach. He was promptly taken to the hospital, but the surgeons despair of saving him. The man Ferrone died as he was being conveyed to the hospital.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Bell, Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, proceeds home on one year's leave on medical certificate.

Captain Parry, Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Stafford, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras Command, during the cold weather inspection season.

The following officers come out shortly on appointment to the Royal Garrison Artillery-2nd-Leutenants Bullough, Crum, Begg, Francis Carson, Girdlestone, Brett and Cummins.

The Adjutant-General in India has been called upon to furnish the Government of India with an approximate estimate of the cost of the scheme for the organisation and training of Mounted Infantry in India, pending the submission of a more exact estimate by the Controller of Military Accounts.

The Government have sanctioned the provision this year of 270 field veterinary chests required for the equipment of the field army.

The services of Major Appleton, R. E. have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers of Mr. R. F. Lowis, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, will shortly be gazetted.

It has been ruled that the men of Lumsden's Horse are entitled to the South African gratuity of £5 if invalided on account of ill-health; to the benefit of Articles 615-6-6 of the Royal Warrant if invalided for wounds or injuries; and the families of men killed or dying on service are entitled to the benefits of Articles 627-45

THE GUILTY MANDARINS.

SEVENTY CHRISTIANS BURNT ALIVE.

FUGITIVE MISSIONARY'S VIEW.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with the Rev. S. E. Meech, the first refugee missionary to reach England from China. He has been working for 28 years in that country, and, in company with a number of English and American missionaries, had to leave his station in June last, and escaping with only a small bundle, finally reached the coast after an anxious journey of 13 days.

"The Boxers," he said, "have throughout always declared that they have been acting under the orders of the Empress. It is difficult, however, to believe this, as they have themselves been the objects of attack by the officials. I do not believe that the Empress-Dowager had much to do with the movement until June last, when the Boxers became so successful in their attacks upon foreigners, that it was thought that they might be made use of by the Imperial authorities. The first incident that led them to adopt this course was probably the massacre of 70 Catholic Christians—men, women, and children—at Laishui. The Boxers found these people hiding in a pit, and they thereupon threw in fuel and literally burnt them alive.

"Since then practically all the Manchus in Peking have thrown themselves heart and soul into the Boxer movement. The action of the German Emperor, in demanding the punishment of the most prominent among the guilty parties, seems to be the first step in the direction of showing the Chinese that they have really been beaten. Until this has been accomplished other action is farcical. In the list of guilty persons the Dowager-Empress comes first and foremost. Her guilt admits of no doubt. It does not rest on merely moral grounds, but on the uncontradicted issue of edicts supporting the Boxers, and on her allowing the attack upon the Legations by Tung-fu-Siang, while she was in the city. No one in China doubts her guilt, and Dr. Morrison has proved the issue of official orders offering rewards for the murder of Christians. Therefore the first thing is to get hold of the Empress. The supposed sanctity of her person is all nonsense. She is not popular among the Chinese, and never has been since her attacks upon the Emperor, and the people as a whole would not in the least object to her removal from power. It is quite certain that so long as she remains in China she will exercise a considerable influence on politics.

Next in the list of notorious ringleaders comes Prince Tuan and then Kang Yi, known throughout China as the 'Lord High Extortioner,' who has been closely connected with the later development of the Boxer agitation. Then follows Yung Lu, a member of the Privy Council, and Prince Ching, who despite the fact of his appointment as a Peace Commissioner and his reported efforts to assist the foreigners in Peking has long been notorious as one of the most violent anti-foreign members of the Tsung-li-Yamen. Among these Machus must also be included Yu Hsien, who, as Governor of Shantung, was a prime abettor of the Boxer movement, and as Governor of Shansi is directly responsible for the wholesale murders in that province. Among the Chinese of whom example should be made are Li Ping Heng, who was recently sent by the Empress to the southern provinces doubtless with the object of stirring up an anti-foreign agitation, and Tung-fu-Siang, who led the troops against the Legations, and whose hatred for foreigners is so well known all over China.

"These are a few of the names that occur to me of persons who must be punished. But in my view the deportation of the Empress is the first great necessity, and with this should be the removal of the capital from Peking. The influence of Peking can never be effectively felt all over China. Not only is it remote and out of the way, but it is shut up for three months every year. It is simply a harbour for a lot of lazy Manchus. The best possible effect would be produced by the adoption as the seat of Government of Nanking—a central, easily accessible, and important city which at the beginning of the present dynasty was the capital of the country. If China is to be peaceful and to take her place among the nations something of this sort must be done."

THRILLING STORY FROM KUMASI.

KEEPING THE FLAG FLYING.

A thrilling story from Kumasi has justcome to hand from Captain F. E. Bishop of the Gold Coast Hausas, who it may be remembered held the fort from June 23, when Major Morris's force, with the Governor, cut its way out, until July 15, when Colonel Willcocks effected the relief. Three white men, Captain Bishop, Lieutenant Ralph, of the Lagos Hausas, and Dr. Hay, and a garrison of 115 Hausas were left behind to keep the British flag aloft in the face of the rebel thousands. "At the start," says Captain Bishop, "only 25 men were really fit. The rest, while capable of manning a loophole, could not have walked five miles to save their lives." With this little force the Englishmen held on, in spite of starvation and disease. A third of the garrison died of starvation, and others from small-pox. One Hausa blew out his brains because death would not come quickly. The garrison had been told, when the Governor left it, that the relief force was 100 miles off, and would be in five days. But the five days passed, and no relief force appeared. Major Morris had scarcely left when a band of Ashantis advanced from a stockade. Maxims drove them off.

Around the fort was a pestilential collection of thousands of huts, from which the stench was so great that windows in the fort had to be kept closed in spite of the heat. The doctor was down with fever but Bishop, Ralph, and half a dozen men with handkerchiefs over their faces entered these huts to seize any sick that had been left behind by the people who had gone with the Governor, and then destroyed them. "Meantime," says the narrative which Captain Bishop has given to Reuter's, "starvation was doing its work in the fort. . . . All were worn to mere skin and bone. . . . At last the rations consisted of a cup of linseed meal and a block of tinned meat, about two inches square Occasionally, native women would come outside the fort and offer at ridiculous prices certain articles of food."

WRITERS AND READERS.

Two books which concern themselves at great length with the life and work of Lord Rosebery are to appear this autumn. His lordship has probably not blessed either, but as he likes a good race he will be interested to see which of them gets out first. By and by we may expect to hear the saying attributed to him, that if a public man has not copyright in his speeches, he might at least be allowed it in his biography!

About a year ago Mr. John Lane published, in a collected form, the earlier art work of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley. For this year he promises a companion volume which will contain Beardsley's later work. The book will have upwards of a hundred and seventy designs, a dozen of these being in photogravure, and three in colour. The price of the ordinary edition is to be two guineas net, that of a small edition on Japanese vellum four guineas. Art books are perhaps more certain of doing well in an uncertain season than any other class of literature.

The pretty book which can be carried in the pocket against a leisure ten minutes, grows in popularity. Charles Reade's story The Cloister and the Hearth is to be published in this form by Messrs. Chatto. The story is one which Sir Walter Besant is never tired of praising. The sale recently of two hundred thousand copies of a sixpenny edition shows the classic position which it now occupies. Part of the tale appeared nearly forty years ago in Once a Week, under the title A Good Fight, with illustrations by Charles Keene.

A supplement which Mr. Sidney Boxton has prepared to his Political Handbook will be timely, since it is appearing in a few days. At first Mr. Buxton thought of rewriting his book, more or less, for a new issue. He found, however, that not a single one of the subjects in it was obsolete, in the sense of having been settled. Thereupon he decided to write an appendix, which can be obtained separately or bound with the volume. The fresh questions of which he writes are old-age pensions, public control of Voluntary schools, the sale of liquor to the child messenger, and other phases of the drink problem.

Mr. Heinemann has secured the English rights of the next book by Mr. Dooley—that is to say, Mr. Peter Dunn. It will appear towards the end of October, under the title Mr. Dooley's Philosophy. It consists of Mr. Dooley's most recent reflections on the varied and world wide topics of the time. The freshness and depth of humour of the articles are likely to retain the many English readers whom Mr. Dooley's earlier writings won for him.

A new edition is appearing of a volume which made a great stir when it was published, in the first quarter of the century. It was a record by a literary dandy, Mr. Pierce Egan, of the supposed doings in London of Jerry Hawthorne, Esq., and his elegant friend, Corinthian Tom. Their record was accepted as a vivid picture of a certain side of society at the time. The volume, which had been dedicated to George IV., was illustrated by Druikshank and is often mentioned in Thackeray. Abont 1870 John Chmden Hotten reproduced the book, and his successors, Messrs. Chatto, are now reprinting the edition.

Mr. Murray will publish the biography of Sir John Fowler, by Mr. Thomas Mackay. He had much correspondence and other material placed at his disposal by Lady Fowler. Sir Benjamin Baker was also able to give him valuable information. Sir John Fowler's labours as a great engineer cover the last sixty years. It was his business to apply the inventions and discoveries of a half-century most prolific in progress. That is apparent in the book, but it has been Mr. Mackay's special aim to sketch the lights and shadows of strong and interesting character, and to show the particular lines on which Sir Jon's energies were bent.

The First Ascent of Mount Kenya is described in a work by Mr. H. J. Mackinder, which Mr. Heinemann announces. Needless to say, Mount Kenya is the great snow mountain immediately under the Equator, twin to Kilimanjaro. Last year Mr. Mackinder led an expedition from Nairobi on the Uganda Railway through the little-known country of Meranga to the foot of Kenya. A month was spent at high levels above the forest zone of the mountain, and the peak was climbed for the first time, after two unsuccessful attempts, by a party which included two Alpine guides. The perils of the venture were considerable, as will be seen in this narrative, which is fully illustrated.

No mountaineering book has been so much read as Mr. Whymper's Scrambles Amongst the Alps; and really it was the pioneer of its school. A new and cheaper edition of it, making the fifth, is just being published by Mr. Murray. It was almost by an accident that the book came to be written. In the year 1860 Mr. Whymper, before setting out on a Continental holiday, was asked by an eminent publisher to make some sketches of Alpine peaks. One sketch was to be of Mont Pelvoux in Dauphine, for the reason that some Englishmen were about to ascend it. They did not succeed in this, but next year Mr. Whymper—who had never before climbed a mountain—and one or two friends took up the task and carried it through. Thus was he introduced to Alpine climbing, and it became a passion with him.

The Mantle of Elijah, a new novel from the pen of Mr. Zangwill, will be published by Mr. Heinemann on Oct. 23. —A week earlier Mr. Heinemann will issue Mr. Gilbert Parker's tales of Pontiac, The Lane that Had no Turning, and a week later Mrs. Steel's novel, The Hosts of the Lord. Mr. Silas K. Hocking has written a novel, which he entitles To Pay the Price, and which Messrs. Warne are about to publish. It has illustrations by Mr. A. A. Dixon. The Chase of the Ruby, a sensational story by Mr. Richard Marsh, and The Order of Isis, a tale of mystery and adventure in Egypt by Mr. J. Bagnall Stubbs, are announced by Messrs. Skeffington. The autumn publications of Messrs. Seeley will include a volume, Wind Fairies and Other Stories, by Mary de Morgan. It is fully illustrated. Mr. Murray will have ready Miss Mary E. Wilkins's romance of Virginia, The Heart's Highway and on Thursday Mr. Leonard Merrick's novel, The Worldlings. Another novel of the week will be Mr. William Westall's As Luck would Have It, which Messrs. Chatto publish.

The Princes of Walss has accepted the dedication of the finely-illustrated edition—a new translation from the Danish—of Hans Andorsen's fairy tales which Mr. Heinemann is publishing. A small edition of Mr. McNeill Whistler's pleasing book, The Gentle Art of Making Enemies, will appear this autumn. It has been out of print, to the regret of many who sought for it. Lady Lindsay has a volume of lyrics coming out with Messrs. Kagan Paul. It is entitled The Prayer of St. Scholastica, after the first poem. The man in the street may now, if he so inclines possess himself of Darwin's great book on the Origin of Species, for Mr. Murary has a half-crown edition of it ready. The book, it may be intersting to recall, was given to the world in 1859.

Mr. Lane has two books ready for immediate publication. One consists of papers by Mr. Harry Roberts on the subject of a Cornish garden. The other contains essays on many subjects by an American, Mr. Eliot Gregory and is dedicated to Mr. E.L.Godkin. Another book by Mr. Charles G. Harpar on our historic highways—this time The Great North Road. It will be published soon by Messrs. Chapman in two volumes, with many illustrations. Some of these are recent drawings by the author; others are from old-time prints.

As the compilers of the Oxford Dictionary will soon be publishing the part containing words beginning with the letter J, a correspondent sends us a few names beginning with J which have either been changed from common nouns to proper nouns, as has Jubilee, or "vice versa"; he does not in any way suggest that the list is complete. Charles Reade in Foul Play spoke of The Jerusalem; other writers mention The Jamaica. Some of us can recollect The Judge and Jury in Maiden Lane, W. C., where Baron Nicholson became an English classic, and our young people call the St. James's Restaurant "Jimmy's." . . A regular Yellow Jack is a horse who everlastingly disappoints his backers; the converse is a Diamond Jubilee. Jacko, at Simla, is well known to readers of Indian stories. Jammed like Jackson means being "in a tight place," as B.-P. would say. A Joanna is a pianofort. Real Jaffas as sold by costermongers often are the Californian seedless naveloranges. A Jeremiah is a name given to a tall hat very much out of fashion such as caricaturists represent Oom Paul as wearing. Jemima boots are those advertised by certain military shoemakers as Regulation, though there is no authority for the use of that term, they are of the elastic-side order, known in the trade as springs or militaries. A youngster who ventures to wear them in a regiment which is not partial to them will find he has been a veritable Juggins. The name Jaggers has raised the young boy messenger to the level of a Macadam or a Boycott, Johnnies, as a term of endearment among young men does not date from far back; neither does Jossers. To-day's racing programme contains Jack's the Lad and Jaack Ashore, the former certainly worthy of dictionary rank.

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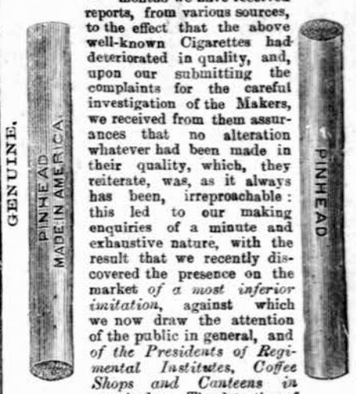

DURING the past few months we have received reports, from various sources, to the effect that the above well-known Cigarettes had deteriorated in quality, and, upon our submitting the complaints for the careful investigation of the Makers, we received from them assurances that no alteration whatever had been made in their quality, which, they reiterate, was, as it always has been, irreproachable: this led to our making enquiries of a minute and exhaustive nature, with the result that we recently discovered the presence on the market *of a most inferior imitation*, against which we now draw the attention of the public in general, and *of the Presidents of Regimental Institutes, Coffee Shops and Canteens in particular*. The detection of the spurious goods is simple, as each genuine Cigarette bears the words—"PINHEAD, MADE IN AMERICA," while on the fraudulent cigarettes is printed "PINHEAD" only, as per the above sketches.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
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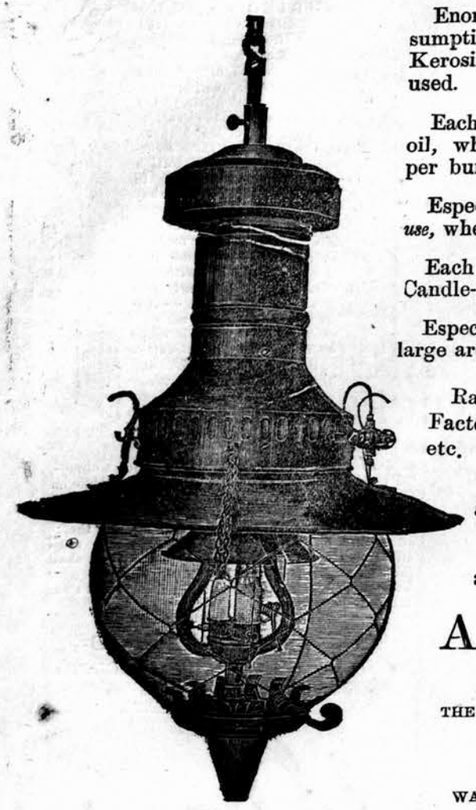
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

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Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

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If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

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THE GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR IS THE ONLY PERFECT RACING AND FIELD GLASS.

EXCEEDS IN MAGNIFYING POWER ALL BINOCULARS NOW IN USE.

COMPARISON of Magnifying power and field of view.

Field of View of ordinary Binocular of best quality.

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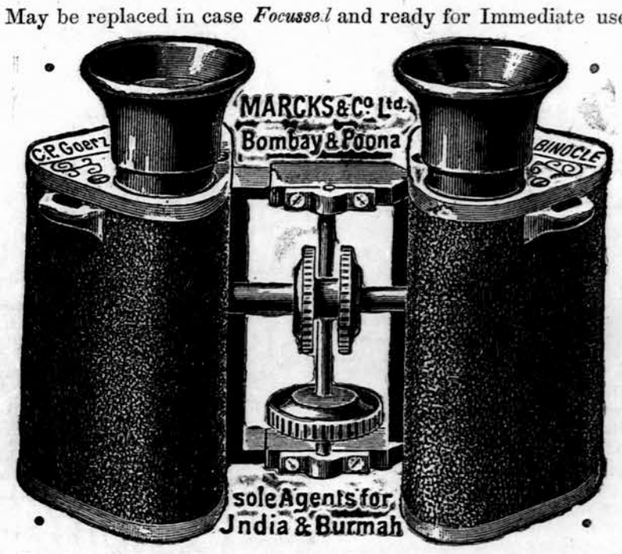
The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

The rays, therefore, are again bent through right angles at each of the faces p3 and p4, and issue past the upper prism out through the eye piece o2.

The arrangement of the two prisms and the four-fold rectangular reflection produces the desired reinversion of the image.

May be replaced in case *Focussed* and ready for Immediate use.



Strong Leather Case with Shoulder Strap and Belt Fittings supplied with each glass free of charge.

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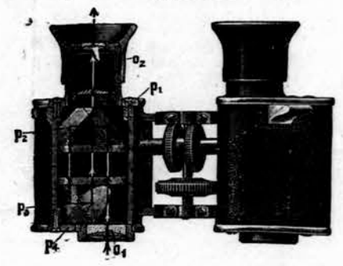
Combine all the essential qualities of a perfect Field Glass, which are :—(1) Achromatism, or freedom from colour; (2) Sharpness of Definition ; (3) Magnifying power ; (4) Wide Field of View ; Brilliancy of Image ; and (6) Portability.



Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.

Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

PRICES.

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for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

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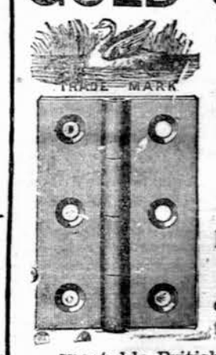

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